

A. STATE FACILITIES – ADULT

Many of the charts within Section A compare findings at a rate of per 1000 offenders incarcerated for analysis purposes. This is done to achieve a fair and accurate comparison among all institutions.

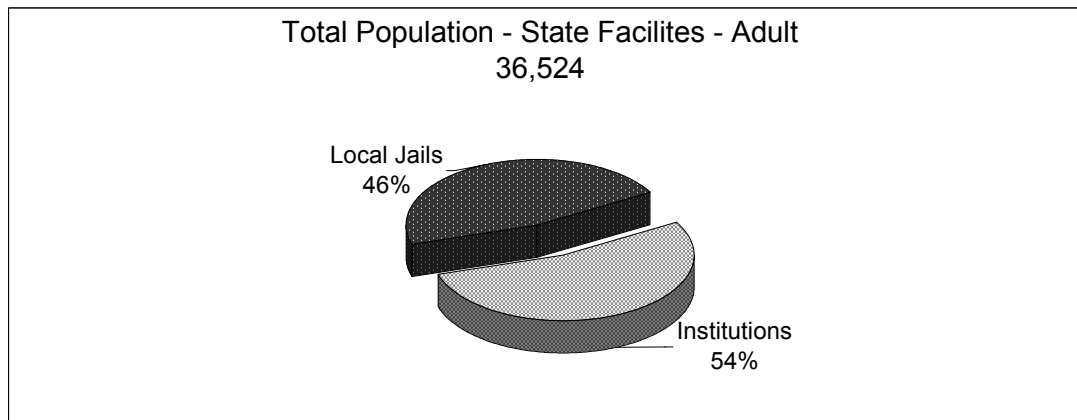
1. POPULATION PROFILES

Charts **A.1.a.** thru **A.1.i.** represent a demographic snapshot of the adult offenders who were in the state correctional system on March 31, 2004.

Total Population – State Facilities

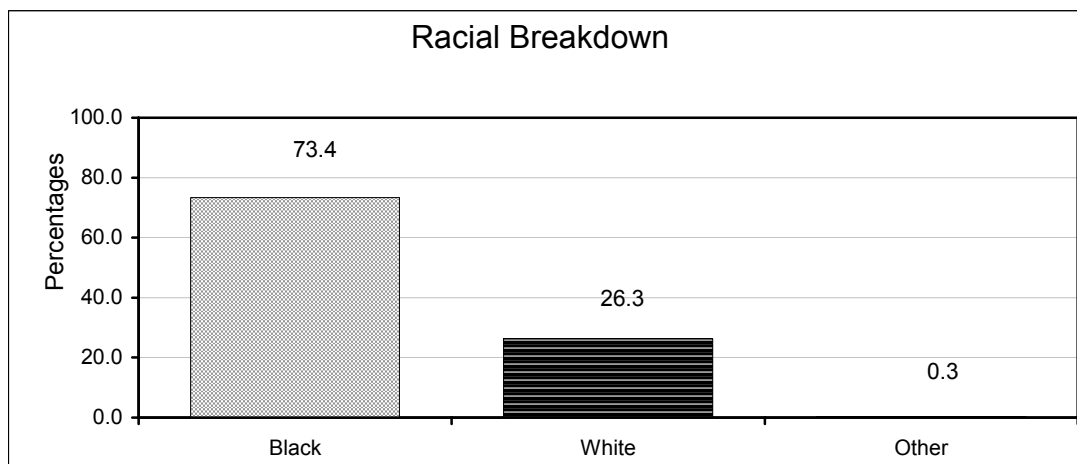
There are 19,748 adult offenders incarcerated in state prison facilities, an additional 16,776 adults sentenced to the Department's custody and housed in local jails for a total offender population of 36,524.

A.1.a.



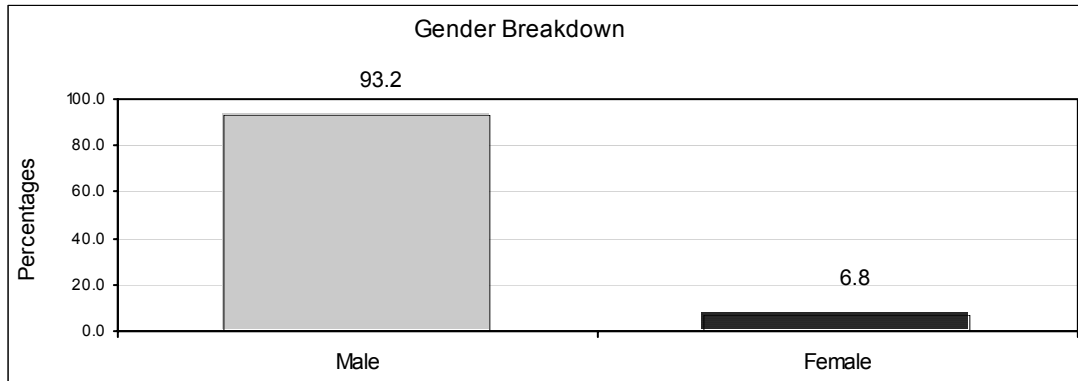
Racial Breakdown

A.1.b.



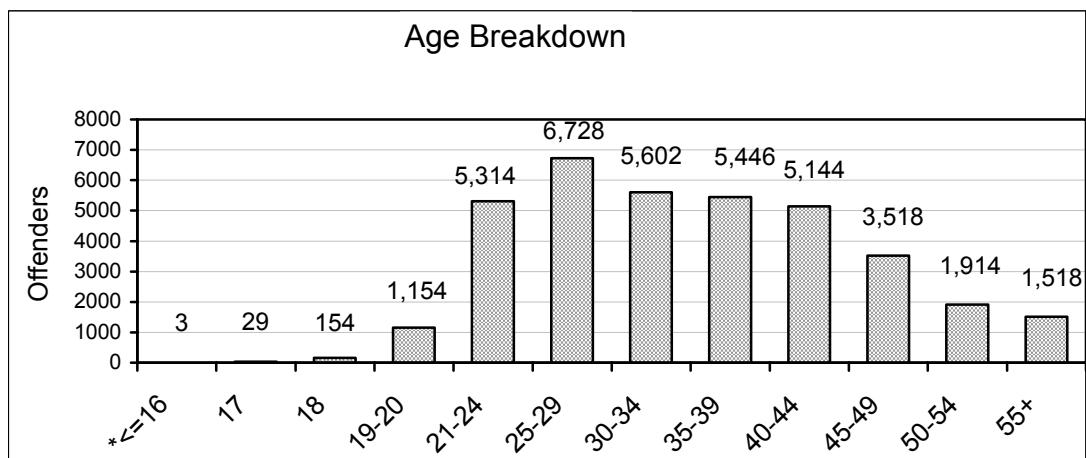
Gender Breakdown

A.1.c.



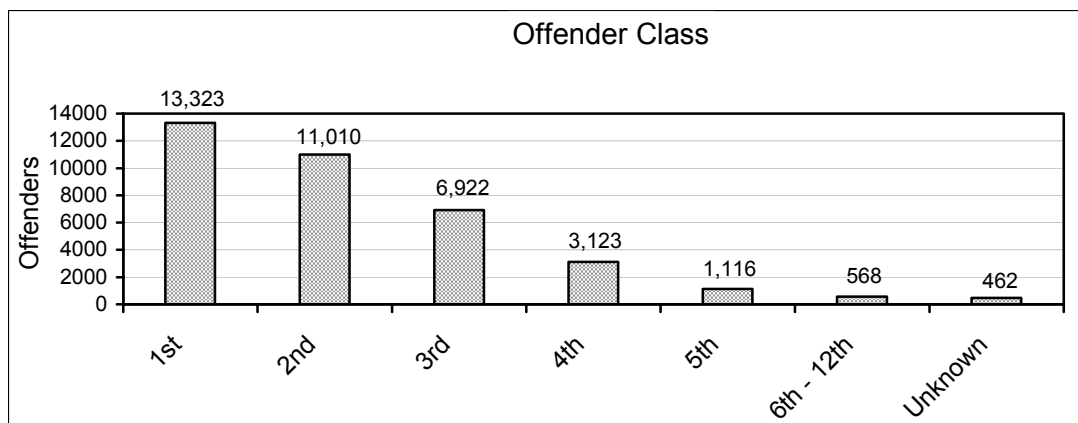
Age Breakdown

A.1.d.



Offender Class

A.1.e.



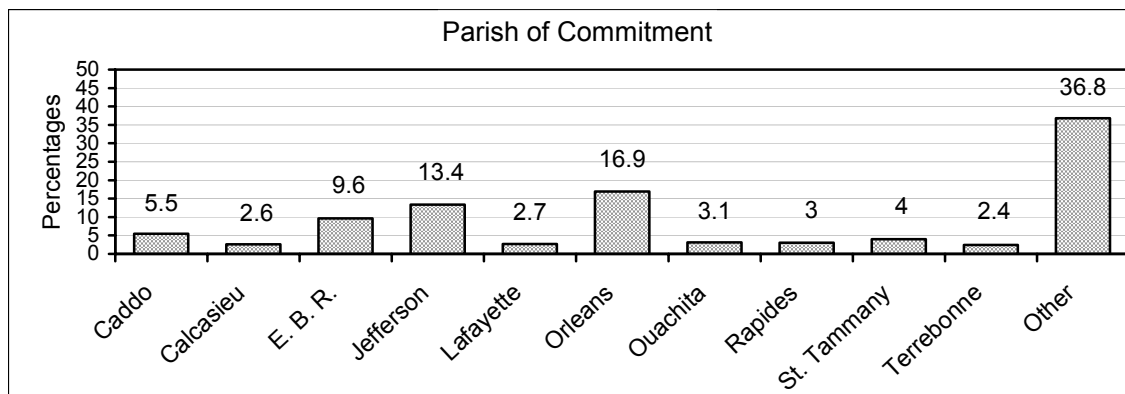
Adult Offenders by Most Serious Commitment Crime

A.1.f.

Most Serious Commitment Crime	Percent
Violent Crimes	39.1
Drug Crimes	31.6
Property Crimes	20.3
All Others	9.0

Parish of Commitment

A.1.g.



Average Maximum Sentence Length

Parole is the release of an offender from a correctional facility after he has served a portion of his sentence and been granted parole by the Parole Board.

Diminution of Sentence (GT/PS) is also known as mandatory parole, Good Time/Parole Supervision. The release date is determined by the amount of good time an offender earns while incarcerated, and requires no parole hearing.

Maximum Sentence is the full term sentence to be served by an offender without being released by virtue of parole or diminution of sentence.

A.1.h.

Average Maximum Sentence to be Served		
	# Inmates	Avg. Max Sent (Years)
Total Population	36,524	22.6
Dim.Sent.Eligible	16,488	11.3
Parole Eligible	13,781	14.9
(Includes Life and Death computed as 99 years.)		

A.1.i.

Average Maximum Sentence Length	
Years	Percent of Population
0-2	9.0
3-4	14.5
5-6	18.0
7-10	18.0
11-16	9.9
17 - 20	4.7
>20 (Fixed Term)	12.7
Life	10.6
Death	.2
Pending Calculation/ Re-calculation	2.4

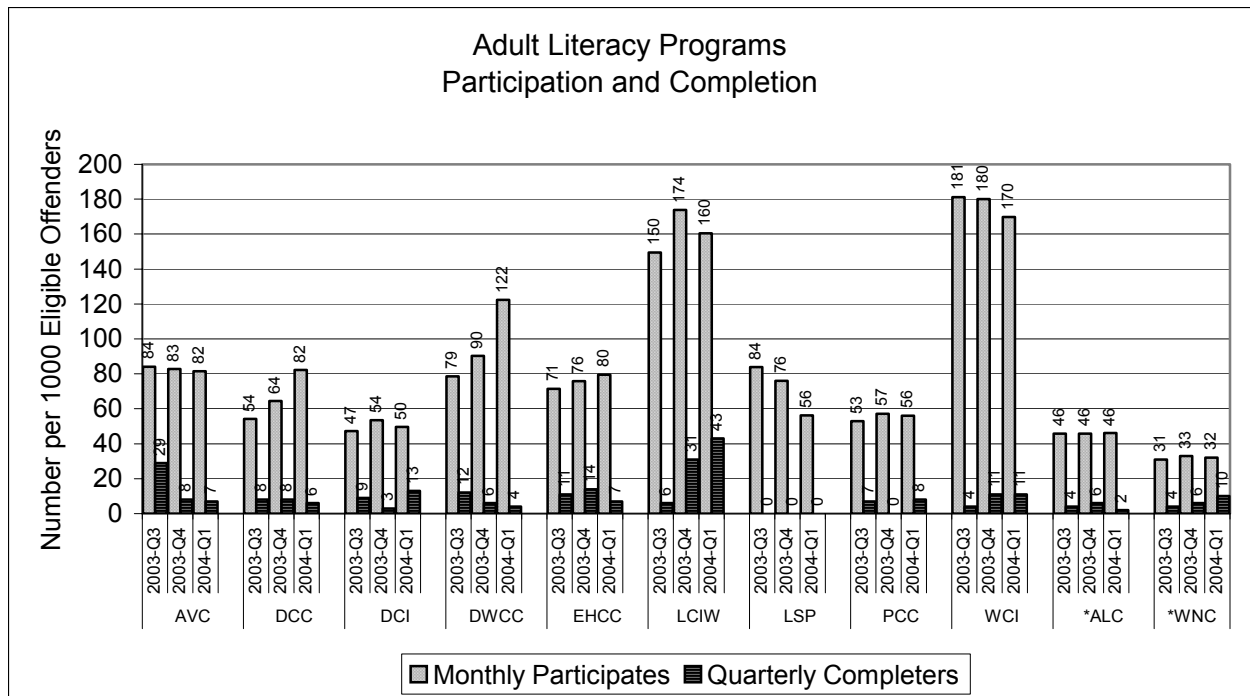
2. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Eligible offenders are afforded participation in Literacy Training, Adult Basic Education – Developmental Studies (ABE/GED-DS), Special Education, Vocational-Technical College Education, and/or Correspondence Study Coursework. Offenders eligible to earn good-time or diminution of sentence may also earn educational good-time credits for participation in an approved educational program. Offenders housed in temporary assigned beds; such as, reception or cellblock, are not afforded access to the education programs and are therefore excluded from these charts.

Literacy

Chart **A.2.a.** reflects the Department's commitment to improving the basic academic skills of those offenders who cannot function in society due to their lack of early formal education or limited learning capacity. Offenders participating in Adult Literacy Programs read at or below the 4th grade level and are considered completers of the program when they successfully progress to the 5th grade level and are then promoted to the available Adult Basic Education program. As of January 2004, with the exception of ALC and WNC, all state adult institutions have an Adult Literacy program which also houses at least one Special School District #1 instructor to serve those inmates that meet the federal criteria for special education services.

A.2.a.

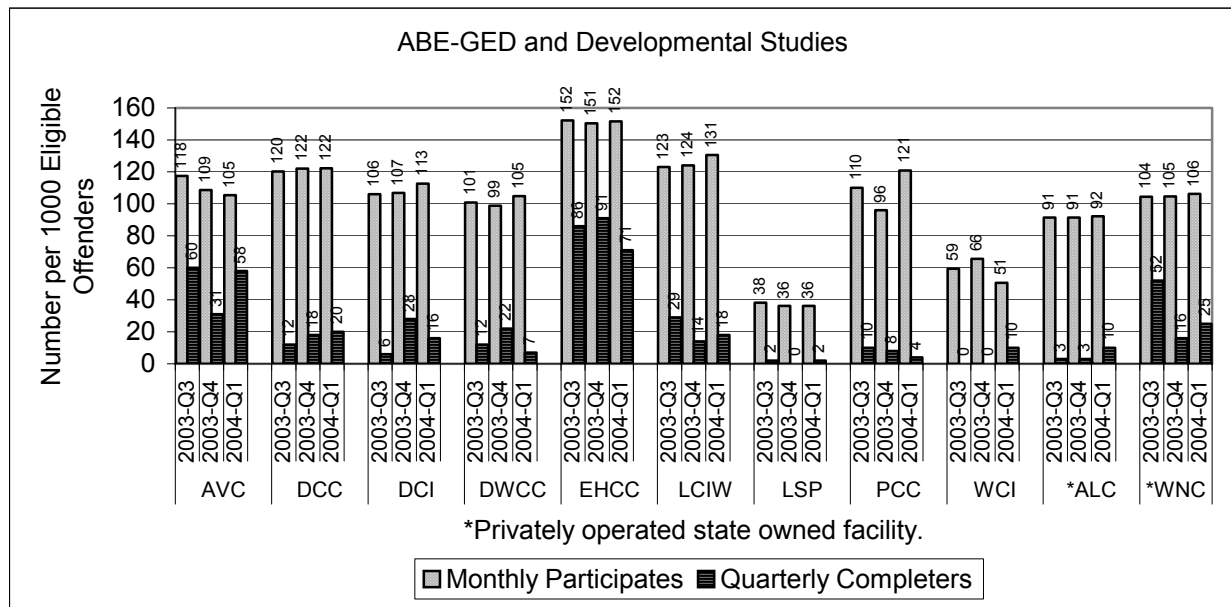


Number per 1000 Eligible Offenders = Inmates eligible for Literacy Programming include all inmates except those: housed in Working Cell Block at AVC, DCI, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI, & WNC ; housed in Maximum/Administrative Segregation at AVC, DCC, DCI, DWCC, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI, & WNC ; and in the Impact program at LCIW.

ABE/GED and Developmental Studies

Chart **A.2.b.** indicates the Department's dedication to enriching the lives of those offenders who do not have a high school diploma or lack the academic skills necessary to further their education beyond the high school level. Offenders participating in Adult ABE/GED or Developmental Studies Programs possess academic skills at or above the 5th grade level. ABE/GED students are considered completers of the program when they successfully take and pass the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) Exam. During Q3 of 2003 and Q4 of 2003 there was no one to administer the test at WCI. Offenders participating in Developmental Studies are considered completers of the program when they successfully reach the compulsory academic level for the post-secondary program of their choice.

A.2.b.



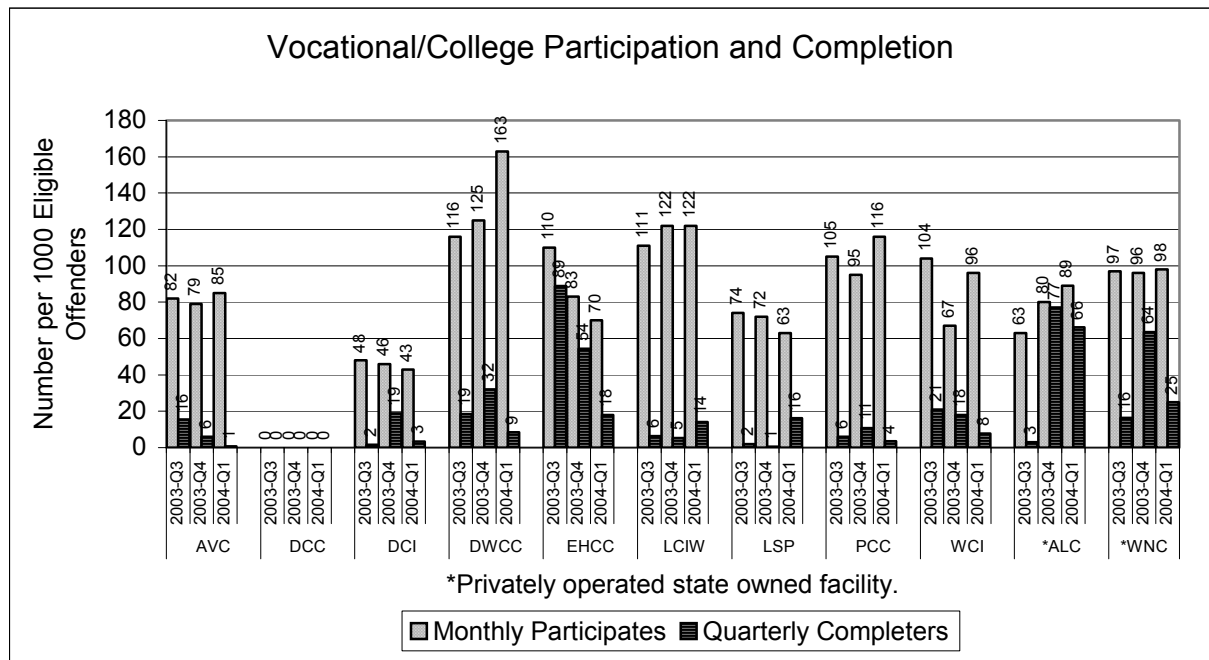
Number per 1000 Eligible Offenders = Inmates eligible for ABE/GED-DS Programming include all inmates except those: housed in Working Cell Block at AVC, DWCC, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI, & WNC ; housed in Maximum/Administrative Segregation at AVC, DCC, DCI, DWCC, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI, & WNC ; and in the Impact program at LCIW.

College & Vocational Programs

Chart **A.2.c.** signifies the Department's devotion to elevating the skills of those offenders who aspire to amplify their skills beyond the secondary level. Through the joint efforts of the Department, its affiliates, and the Louisiana Community & Technical College System the quality of life of participating offenders has greatly improved. Offenders participating in Adult College or Vocational Programs possess the academic skills at or above the necessary level to complete the individual program for which the offender has chosen to participate. Adult College & Vocational students are considered completers when they exit their program with the necessary skills to obtain and maintain a job in a related program field.

DCC does not currently have a non-grant college or vocational program. DWCC's Q1 of 2004 includes the addition of a short-term, evening, vocational job-skills program. EHCC's and LSP's decline in participation & completions from Q3 of 2003 to Q1 of 2004 is attributed to the progressive loss of programs due to LTC budget cuts. The reduction of participation for WCI's Q4 of 2003 is attributed to a Fast-Track Welding program primarily conducted during the Q3 of 2003 and again during Q1 of 2004.

A.2.c.



Number per 1000 Eligible Offenders = Inmates eligible for ABE/GED-DS Programming include all inmates except those: housed in Working Cell Block at AVC, DWCC, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI, & WNC ; housed in Maximum/Administrative Segregation at AVC, DCC, DCI, DWCC, EHCC, LCIW, LSP, WCI & WNC ; and in the Impact program at LCIW.

Grant-Funded Education Programs

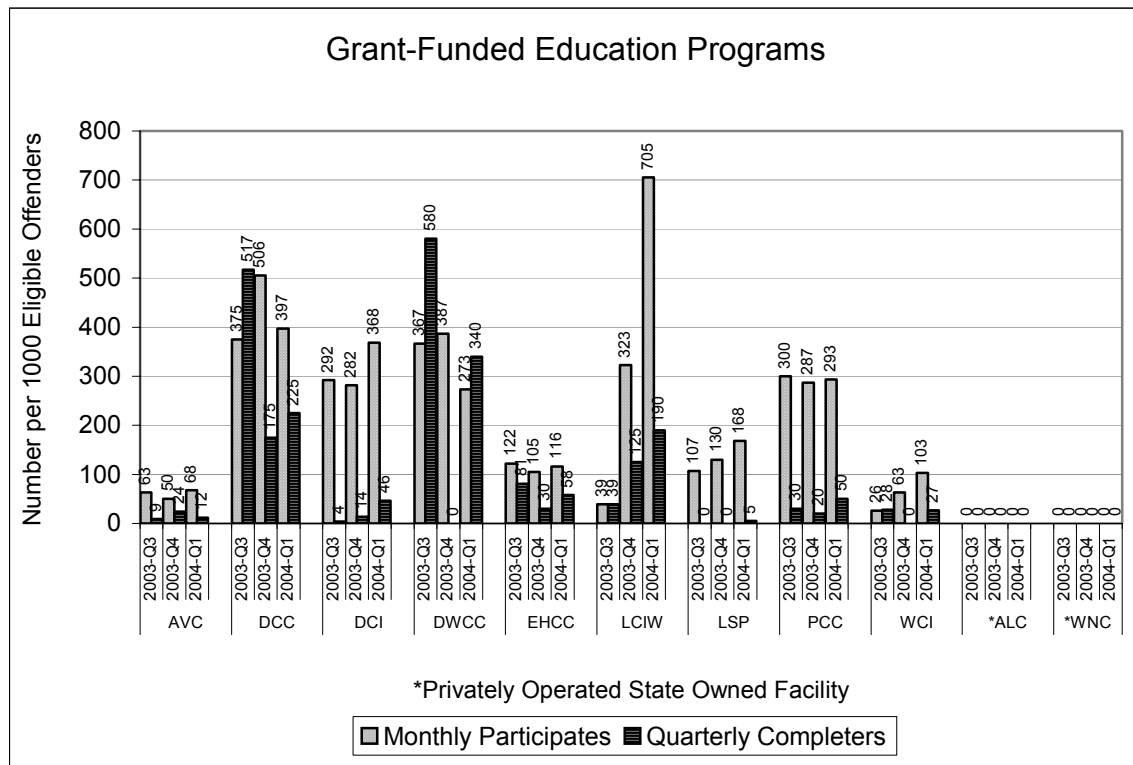
Chart **A.2.d.** illustrates the Department's determination to expand education to the offender population by pursuing additional funding sources to educate as many offenders who desire to strengthen their academic, technical, and life skills beyond their current level. Offenders participating in Adult Grant-Funded Programs meet the individual requirements for the participating grant program. Adult Grant-Funded Education Program students are considered completers when they meet all requirements as outlined in the approved grant.

Current grant sources include:

- Tuition Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Youthful Offender Grant (YOG)
- Adult Education Grant
- High-Risk Demonstration Grant (HRDG)
- Going Home Grant
- Enhanced Grant

ALC and WNC do not currently have any grant-funded programs. Numbers reported for DWCC include TANF & YOG funded programs. DCC & DWCC quarterly completers for Q3 of 2003 include completers from the prior year TANF allocation that ended during August 2003. The Q1 of 2004 numbers for DWCC reflect all 2003-2004 Horticulture TANF completers. During Q1 of 2004, LCIW increased the number of grant programs by re-instating the previously existing Upholstery program through the Youth Offender Grant.

A.2.d.

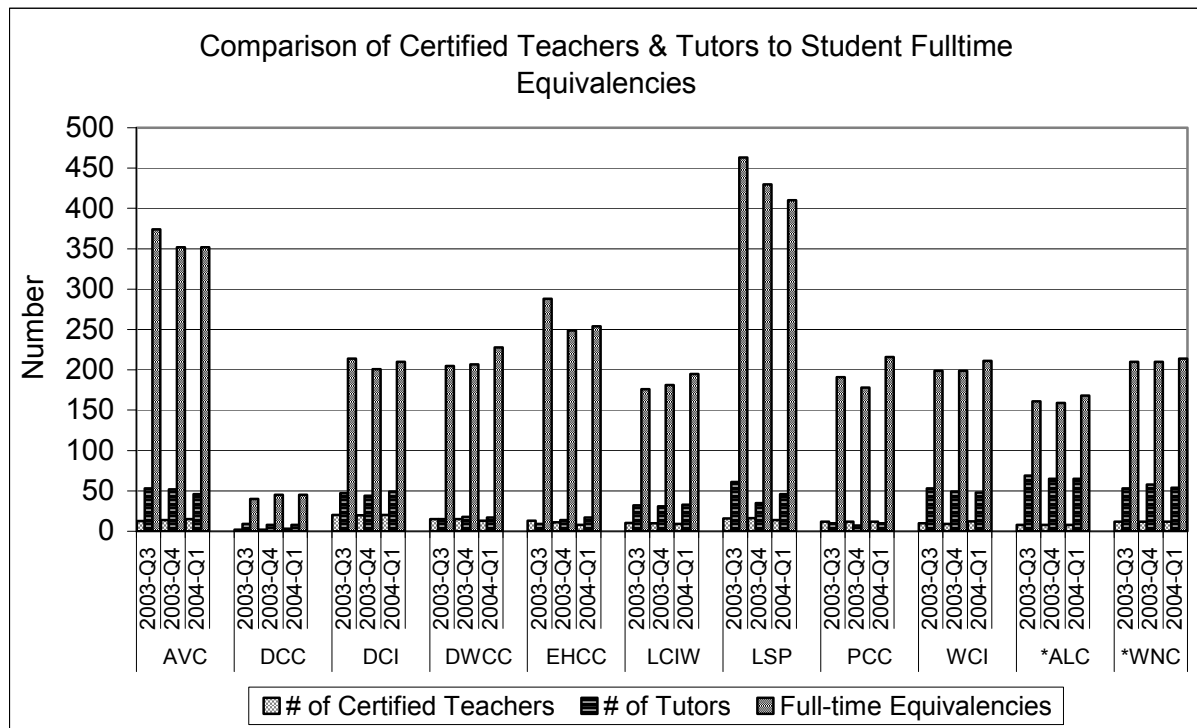


Number per 1000 Eligible Offenders = Inmates eligible for Grant Programs include only those inmates at each institution that meet the strict qualifications for each individual grant proposal.

Comparison of Certified Teachers & Tutors to Student Fulltime Equivalencies

Chart **A.2.e.** reflects the number of certified teachers and tutors in all offered programs at each facility, along with the number of fulltime equivalents (FTE) being generated. In order to uniform the education reporting for all correctional facilities, the FTE reporting system details the education offered at each institution by using the number of weekly attendance hours per participant to formulate 30 participant hours equaling 1 FTE. The FTE system of calculation accounts for: (a) the number of participants, (b) the hours of involvement per participant, and (c) the education participation time per institutional program. This system allows for institutional reporting of education participation to be uniform from facility to facility.

A.2.e.



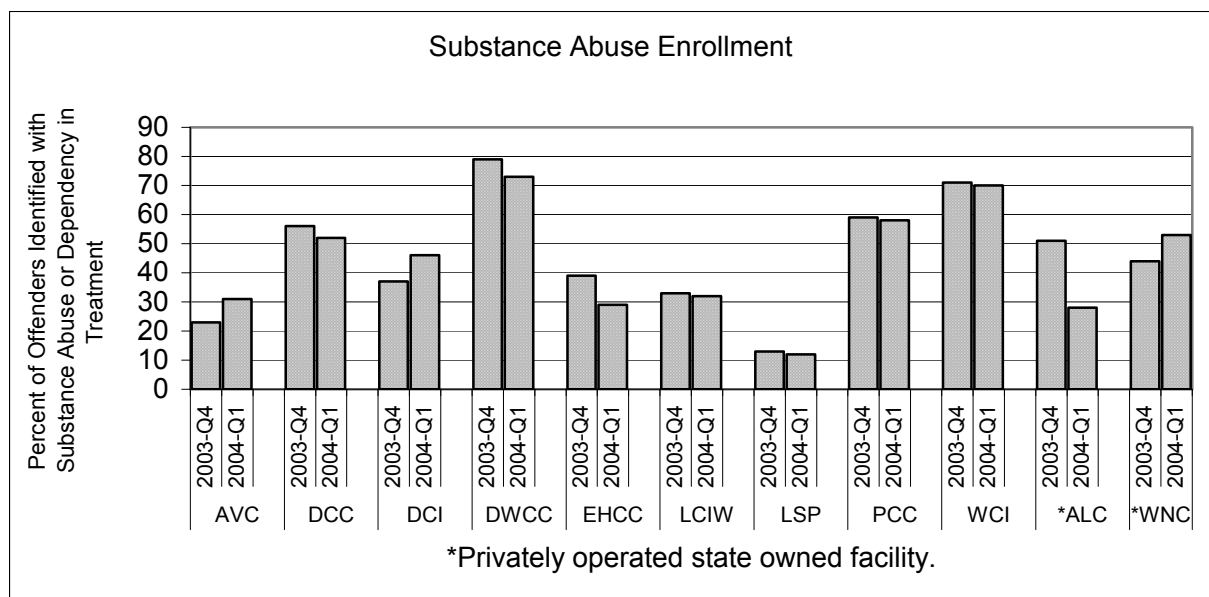
3. REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS

In October 2003, changes were made in the reporting of Rehabilitative Programs. Charts depicting data in the previous format have been removed. Offenders housed in temporary assigned beds such as reception or cell block are not afforded access to rehabilitative programs and therefore have been excluded from the charts below.

Substance Abuse Program Services

The Department provides a wide range of substance abuse program services at each institution to meet the needs of the offender population.

A.3.a.

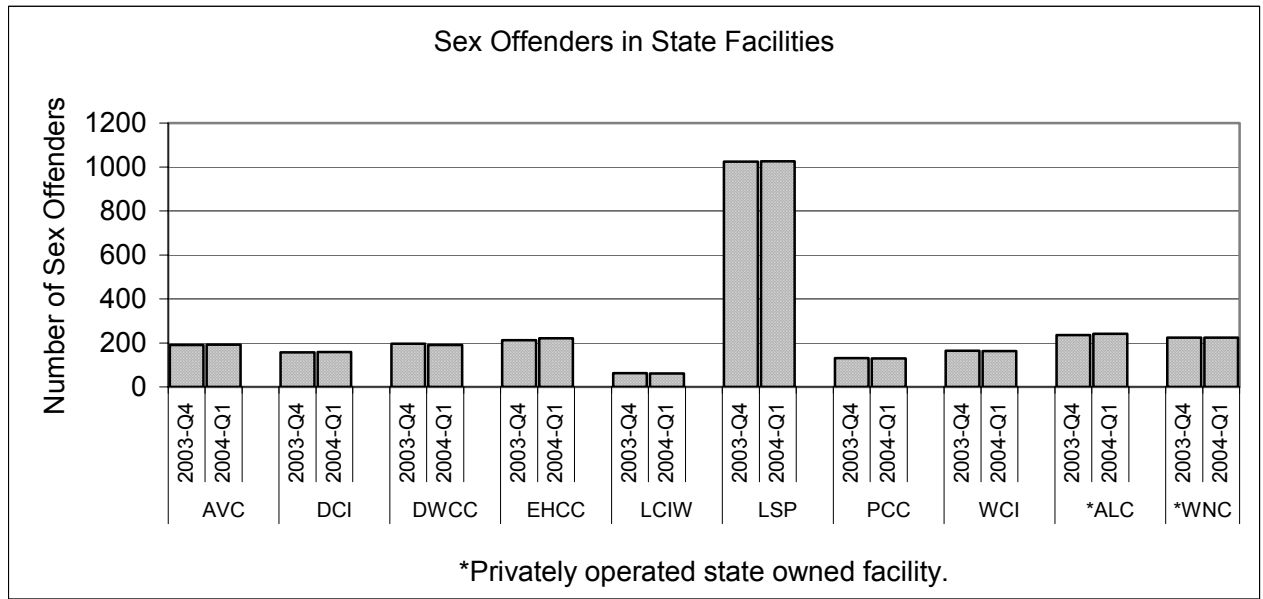


Sex Offender Treatment

In April 2004, changes were made in the reporting of Sex Offender Treatment. Charts depicting the new information will be available in future reports as the data is accumulated.

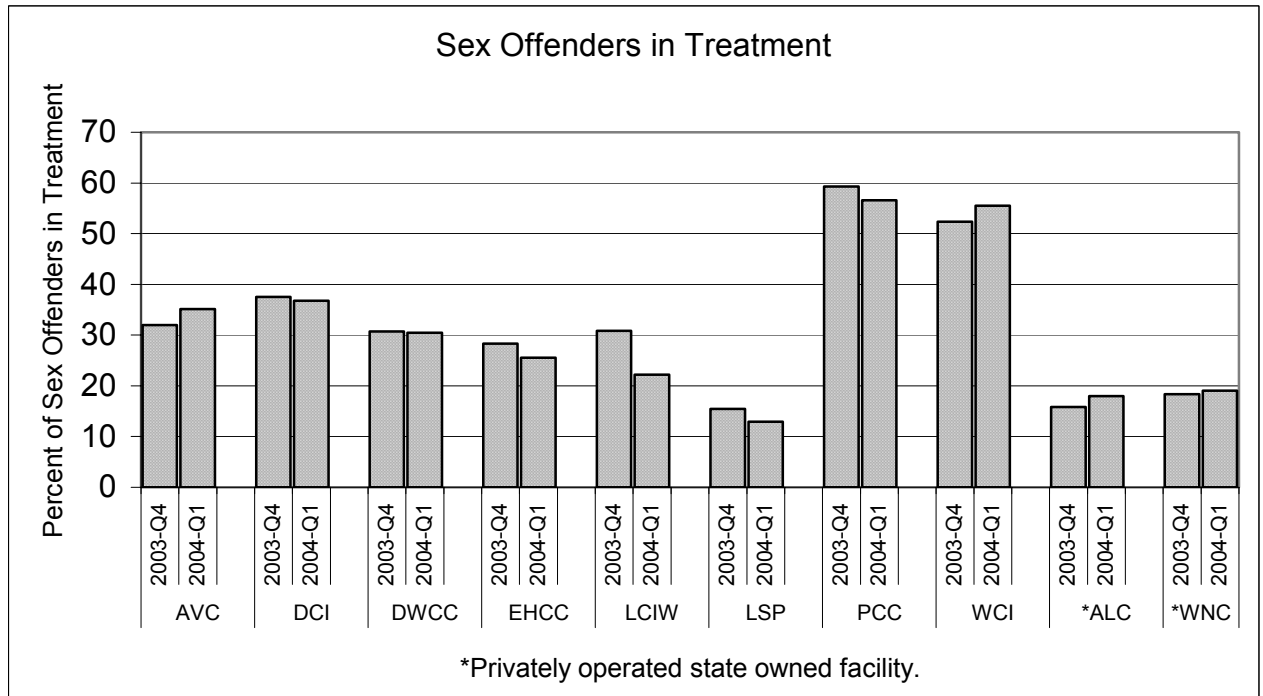
Sex offender treatment programs include counseling and therapy provided by institutional mental health staff. La. R.S. 15:538(C) and 15:828 govern sex offender treatment programs. Starting with Q2 of 2004 charts will depict sex offenders in accordance with adjudication.

A.3.b.



Treatment programs for sex offenders are voluntary with the exception of a few cases with mandated treatment. The number of sex offenders in treatment programs fluctuates per facility due to the variation of incentive programs offered to those offenders who volunteer to participate in treatment.

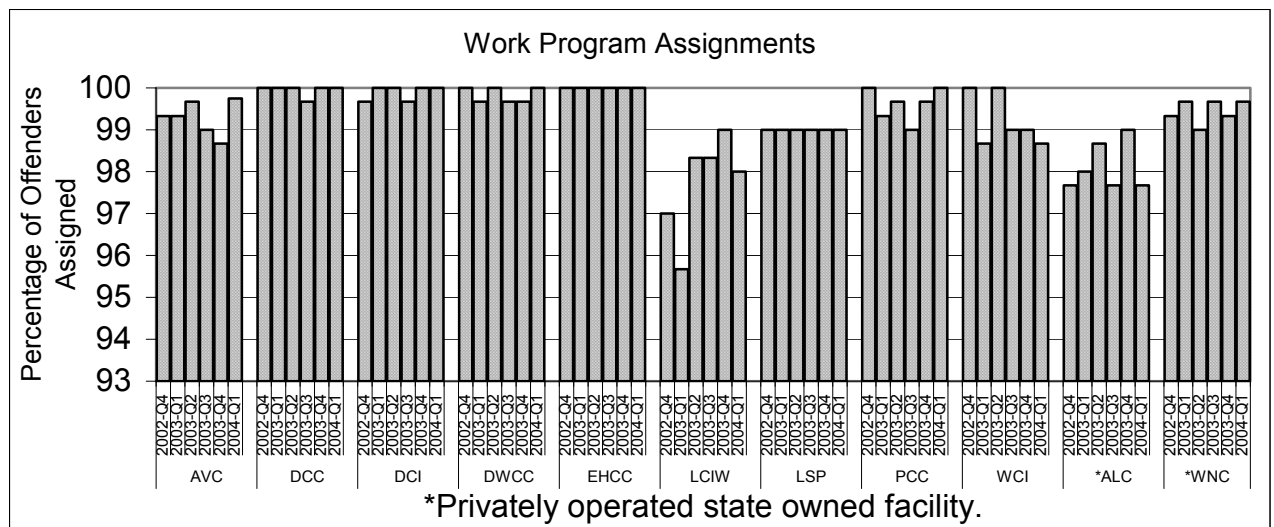
A.3.c.



4. WORK PROGRAM ASSIGNMENTS

All eligible offenders housed in adult secure facilities are required to participate in an assigned program. Chart **A.4.a.** indicates that the majority of the facilities have a high participation rate. The Department wide average is 99.34%. This includes medical and mental health impaired offenders who are able to contribute to a facility's operations.

A.4.a.



5. HEALTH CARE

Basic and Specialty Health Care

Basic health care is described as routine health care provided to offenders and includes any contact between offenders and medical staff. Specialty health care includes but is not limited to orthopedic, cardiology, surgery, ENT, internal medicine, dermatology and OB/GYN. When possible, all contacts are provided on-site. The medical process at WNC has been targeted in a continuous process improvement study, thus decreasing workload indicators in some of the charts below.

Chart **A.5.a.** depicts the Department total number of contacts between offenders and health care professionals or health-trained personnel. The numbers include basic health care and specialty health care contacts both on-site and off-site.

A.5.a.

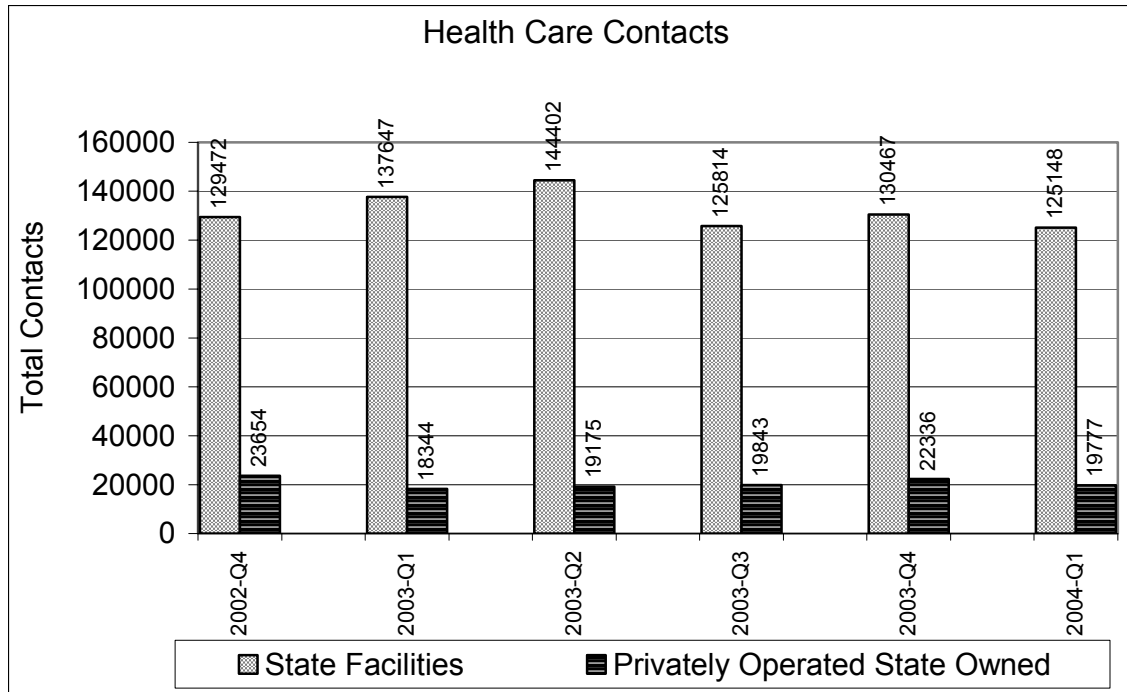


Chart **A.5.b.** depicts each institution's total number of health care contacts per 1000 offenders. DWCC reported segregation visits as health care contacts, effective July 2003 this was discontinued in order to conform to reporting practices.

A.5.b.

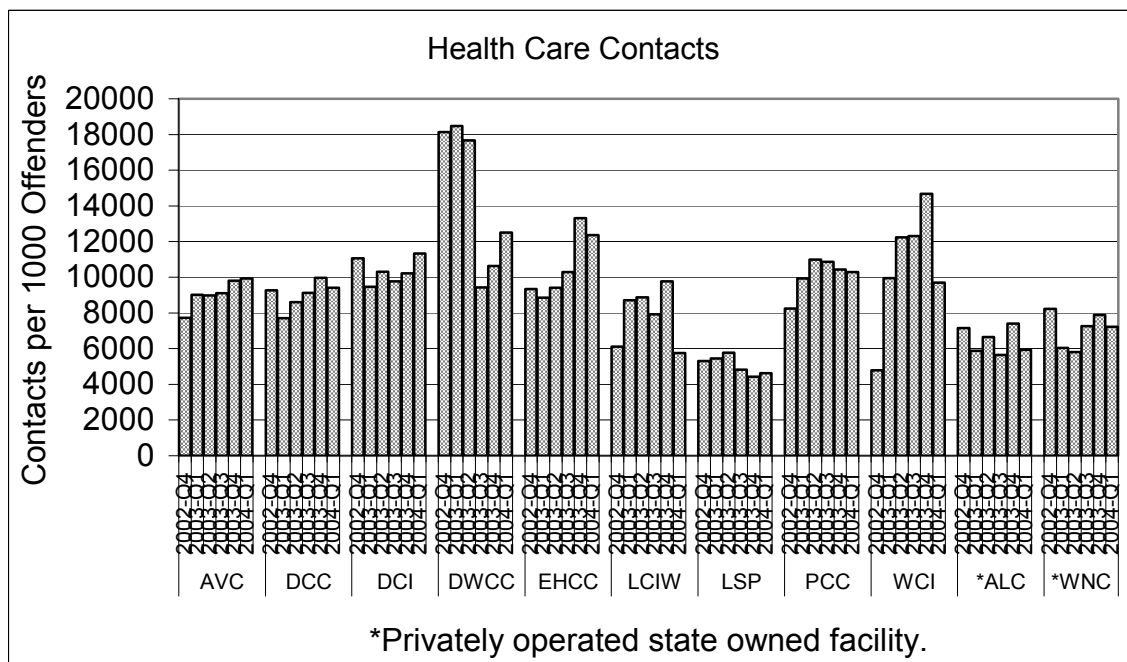


Chart **A.5.c.** depicts the number of offenders seen for routine or emergency dental examinations, excluding oral surgery.

A.5.c.

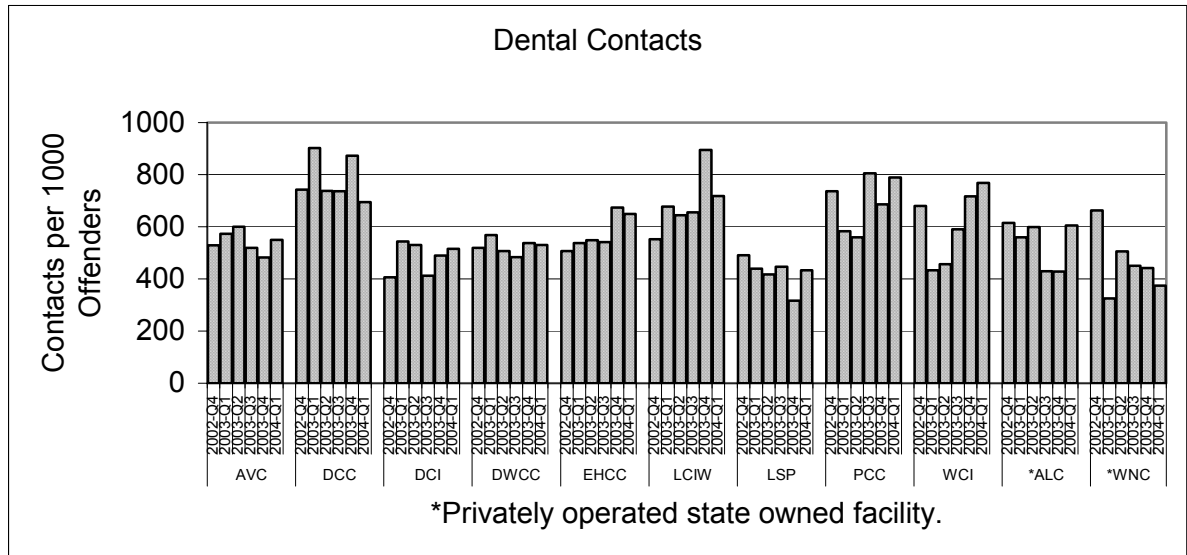


Chart **A.5.d.** depicts the number of documented contacts by offenders that are self-initiated for routine care with medical personnel other than physicians or mid-level providers.

A.5.d.

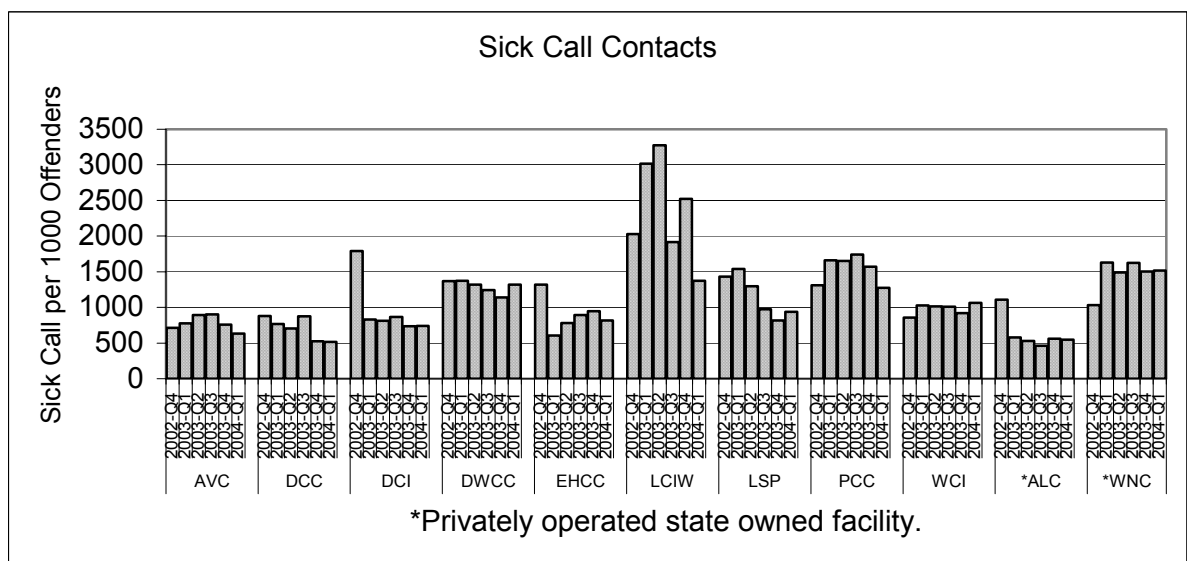


Chart **A.5.e.** shows the number of documented contacts by an offender with a physician or mid-level provider.

A.5.e.

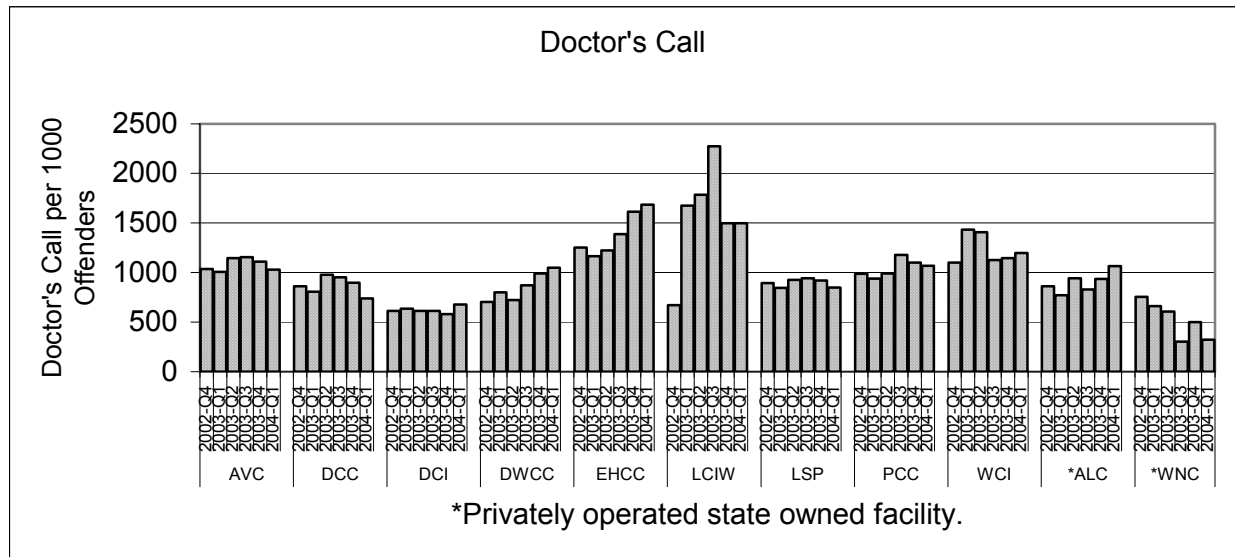


Chart **A.5.f.** depicts the number of offenders with medical conditions requiring admittance to the infirmary. There are no infirmary beds located at DCC. The previous number of admits for PCC are high due to precautionary measures being taken to compensate for the absence of a 24-hour nursing unit. Specific policy and procedures have since been developed to decrease their number.

A.5.f.

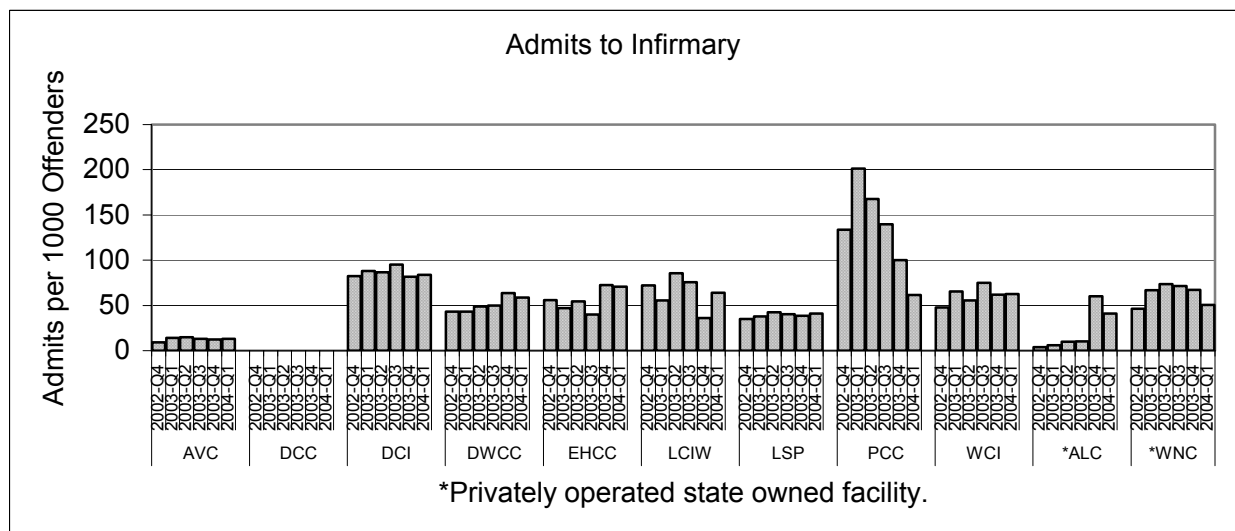


Chart **A.5.g.** depicts the cumulative number of inpatient days that were provided on-site in the medical infirmary. Although LSP and EHCC have a lesser number of inmates being admitted to the infirmary (see chart **A.5.f.**), they have a higher number of inpatient days due to an elderly population at LSP and the acuity level of the population at EHCC.

A.5.g.

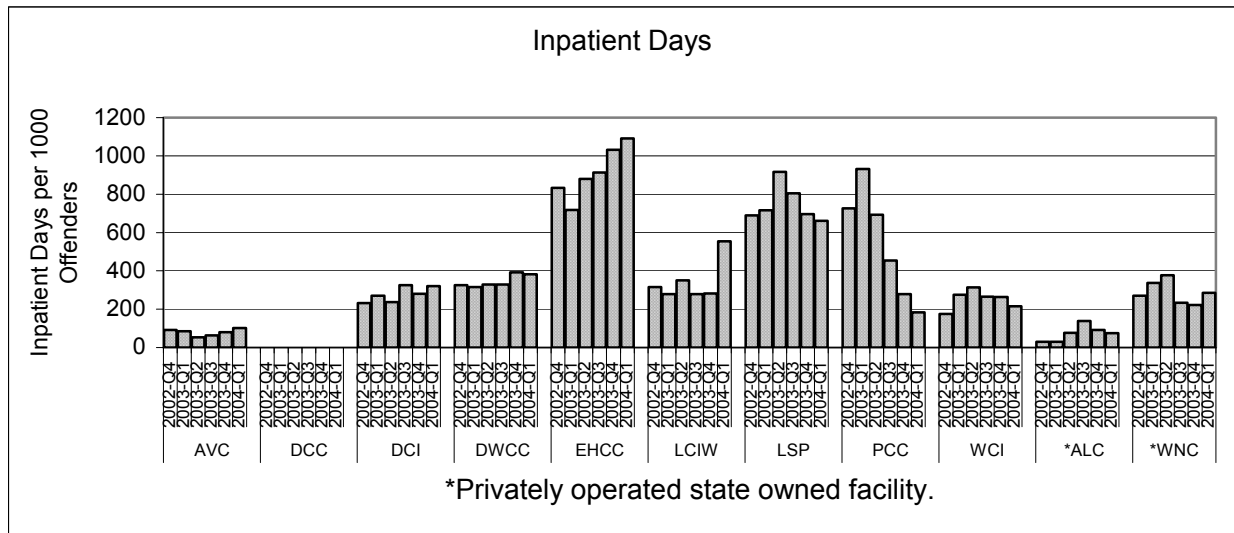


Chart **A.5.h.** depicts the total number of basic radiographs that were taken either on-site or off-site. LCIW, our state female facility includes on-site mammograms.

A.5.h.

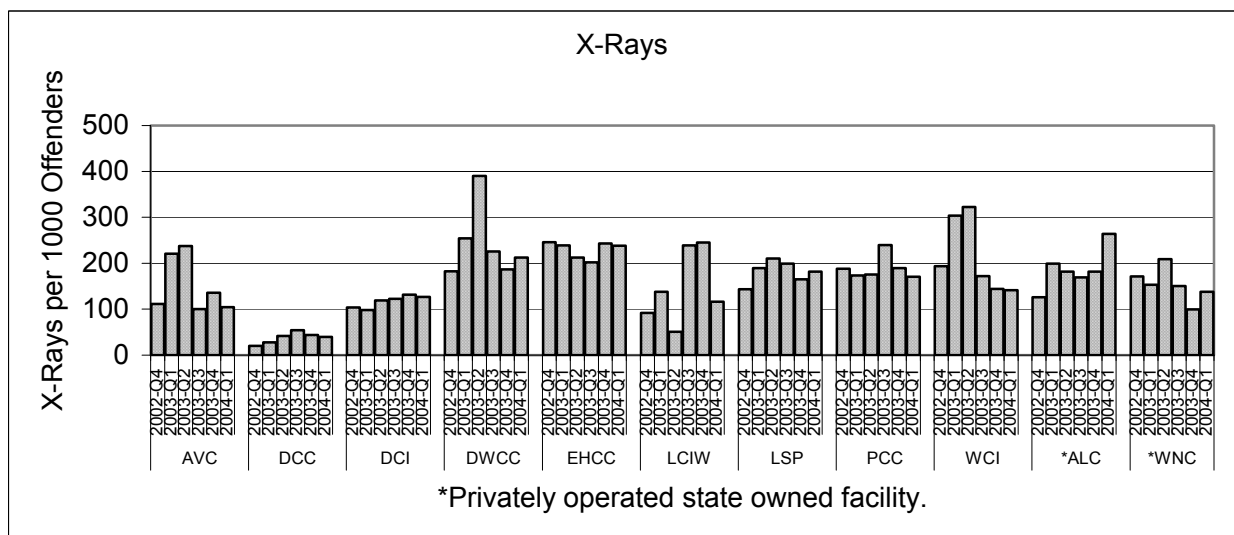


Chart **A.5.i.** depicts the number of lab tests ordered and performed. The testing can be performed off-site or on-site. Each ordered test counts as one procedure (e.g. CBC, chemistry profile, hepatitis profile, and urinalysis).

A.5.i.

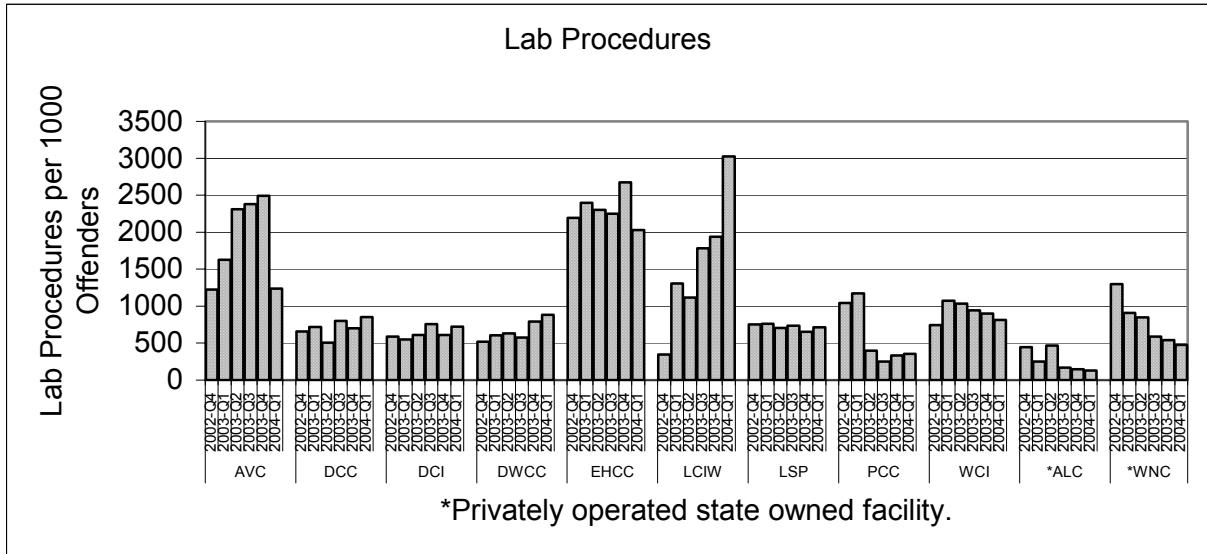
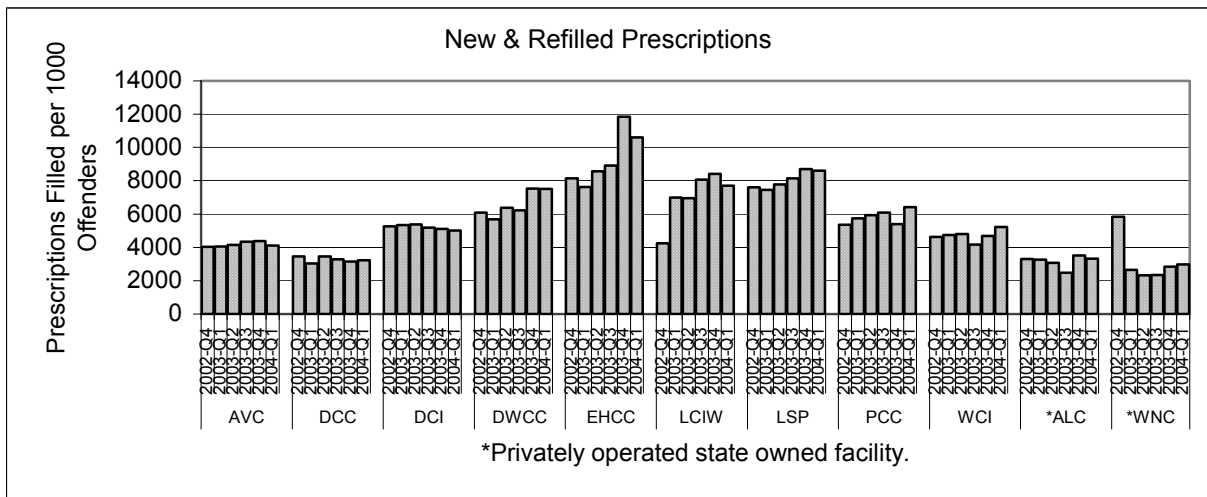


Chart **A.5.j.** reflects the number of both new and refilled prescriptions that were filled by a pharmacist. Each medication counts as one prescription. The medical process at WNC has been targeted in a continuous process improvement study that includes medication procurement, storage, dispensing and reordering, thus decreasing prescriptions being filled.

A.5.j.

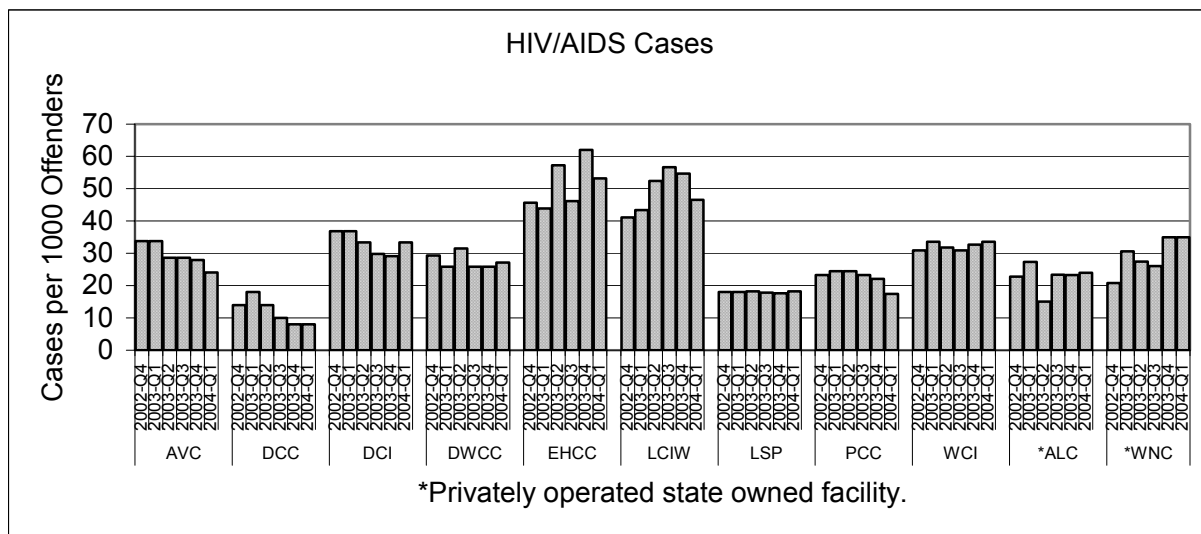


6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) testing is conducted based on public health needs, medical suspicion of infection, or if an offender requests testing due to previous “at risk” behavior. LSP’s slower entry rate in addition to a low number of offender requests for HIV/AIDS testing contributes to their low number of identified cases.

A.6.a.

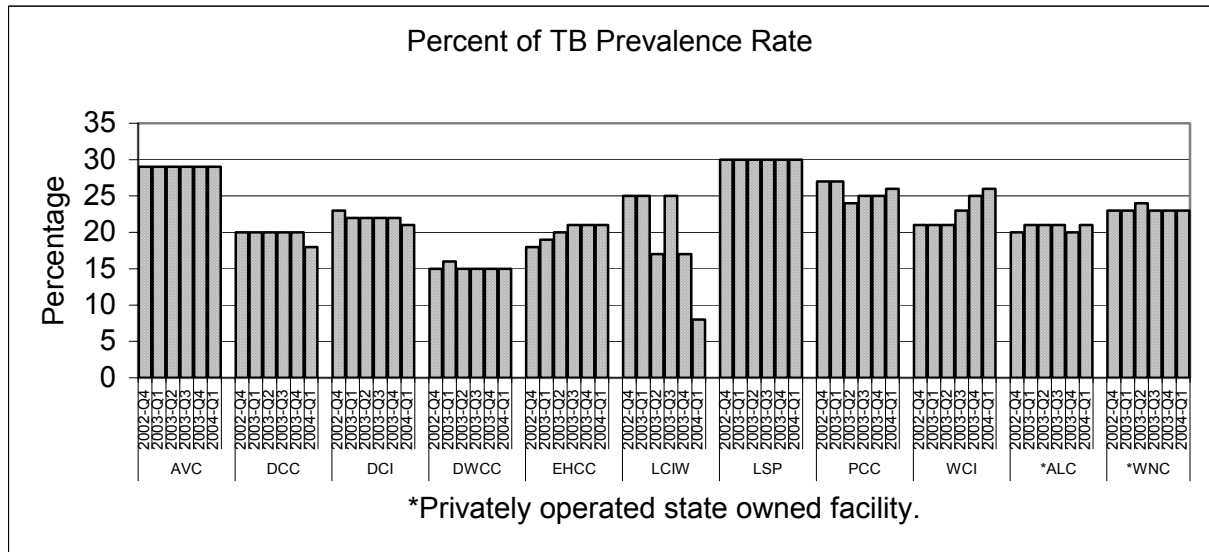


TB Prevalence

The average monthly Tuberculosis (TB) prevalence rate is determined by the total number of positive Purified Protein Derivatives (PPD) tests, divided by the institution’s population, multiplied by 100. The PPD test is administered to each offender upon intake and annually thereafter. Health care staff will evaluate all inmates who have a positive tuberculin skin test and develop appropriate treatment plan, if needed.

The decrease in LCIW’s TB prevalence rate during Q1 of 2004 can be attributed to releases from custody.

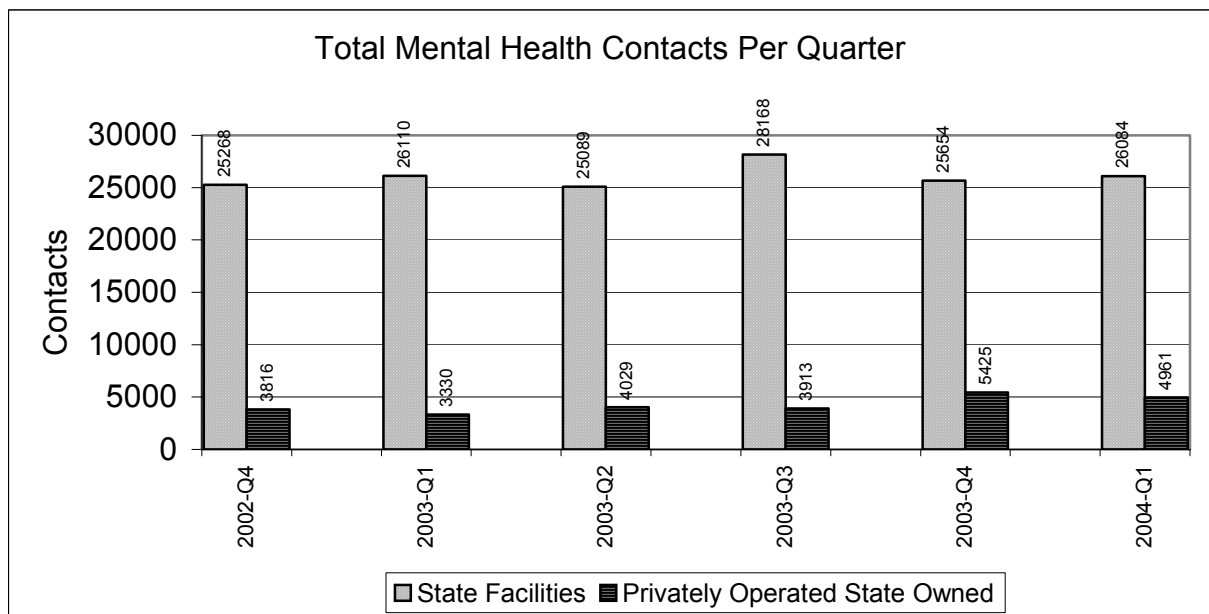
A.6.b.



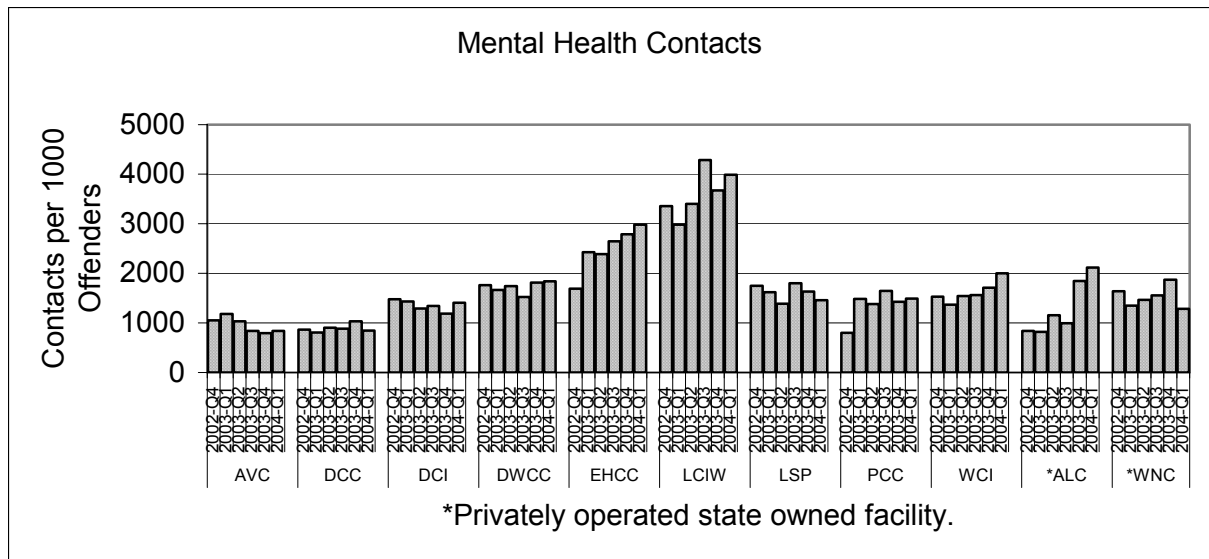
7. MENTAL HEALTH CONTACTS

Mental health contacts are described as formalized contacts provided by qualified mental health professionals who meet the educational and license/certification criteria specified by their respective disciplines, including but not limited to psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, psychiatric nurses and all other trained staff who provide mental health services.

A.7.a.



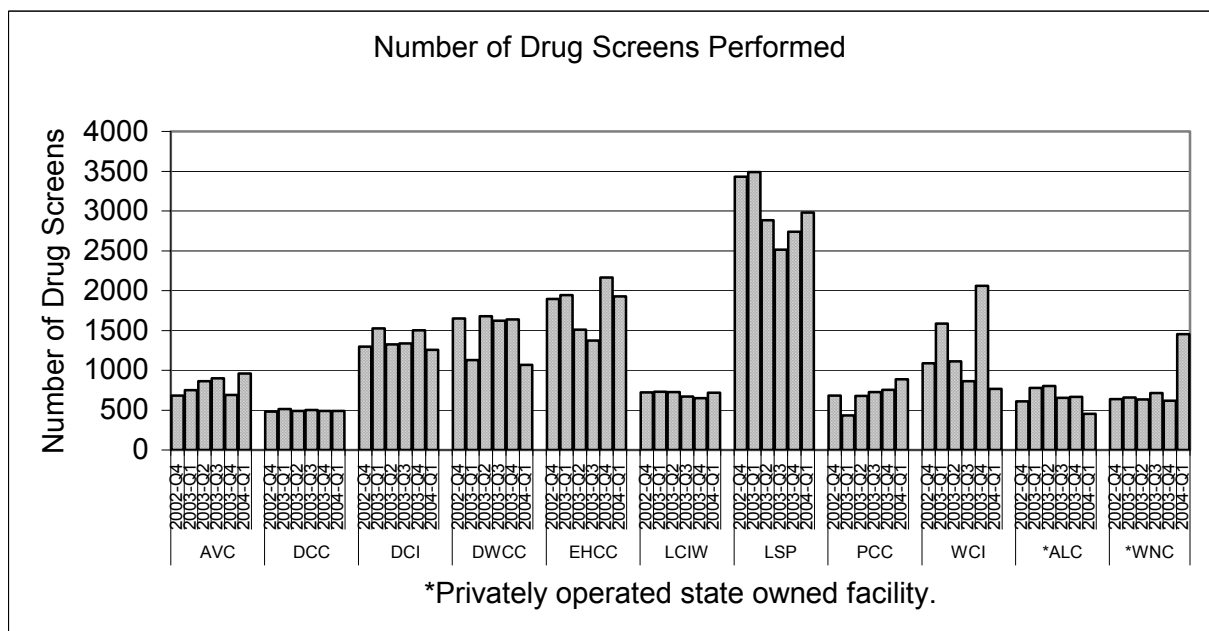
A.7.b.



8. DRUG SCREENS

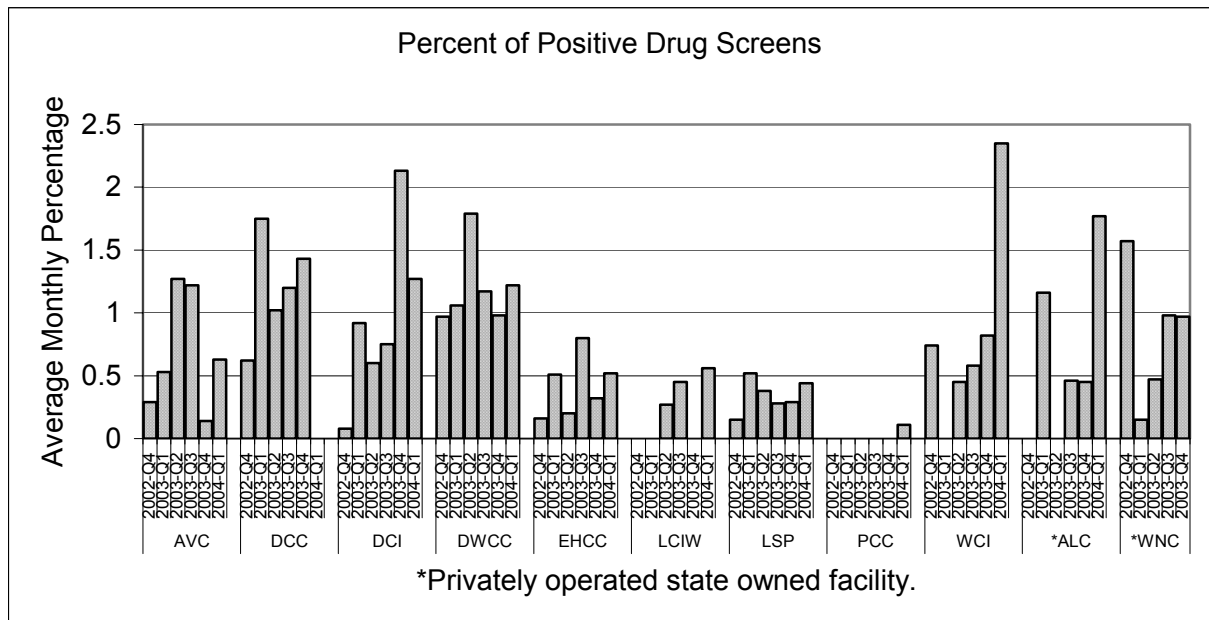
The use of illicit drugs and alcohol by offenders presents a serious threat to the safety and security of a correctional facility. Testing is conducted monthly on a minimum of 5% of the institutional population. In addition, offenders may be tested for other reasons including reasonable suspicion, when found to be in possession of suspected illicit drugs or alcohol, or when medical staff feels that an adult offender may be under the influence.

A.8.a.



In chart **A.8.b.**, positive drug screens listed under DWCC, EHCC and LCIW are inclusive of incidents that occur at their reception center during intake from the local jails. To date, each positive drug screen at LCIW occurred at their reception center. PCC had one positive drug screen that occurred in an outside work crew during Q1 of 2004. DCI had contraband coming in through visiting during Q4 of 2003. As a result, shakedowns and K-9 searches have increased. Information was received at WCI during Q1 of 2004 that there was a significant amount of contraband being brought into the institution. While several inmates tested positive for THC, a multi-agency task force search within the facility revealed no significant findings. As a result, K-9 searches of the housing areas have increased. Two employees have resigned which were suspected of bringing substances to the institution in the past. Increased positive drug screens prompted an investigation at WNC that revealed staff members bringing in THC. As a result, the entire unit was screened and a staff member was terminated. Information received and increased positive drug screens prompted an investigation at ALC that is still ongoing. Increased testing and increased supervision of road crew shakedowns have been implemented.

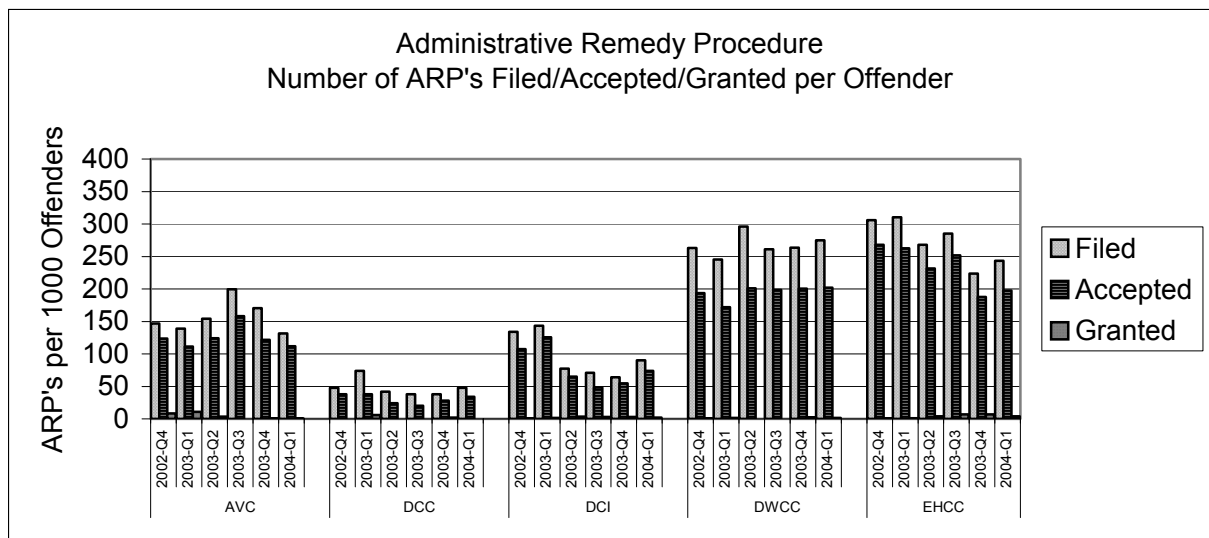
A.8.b.



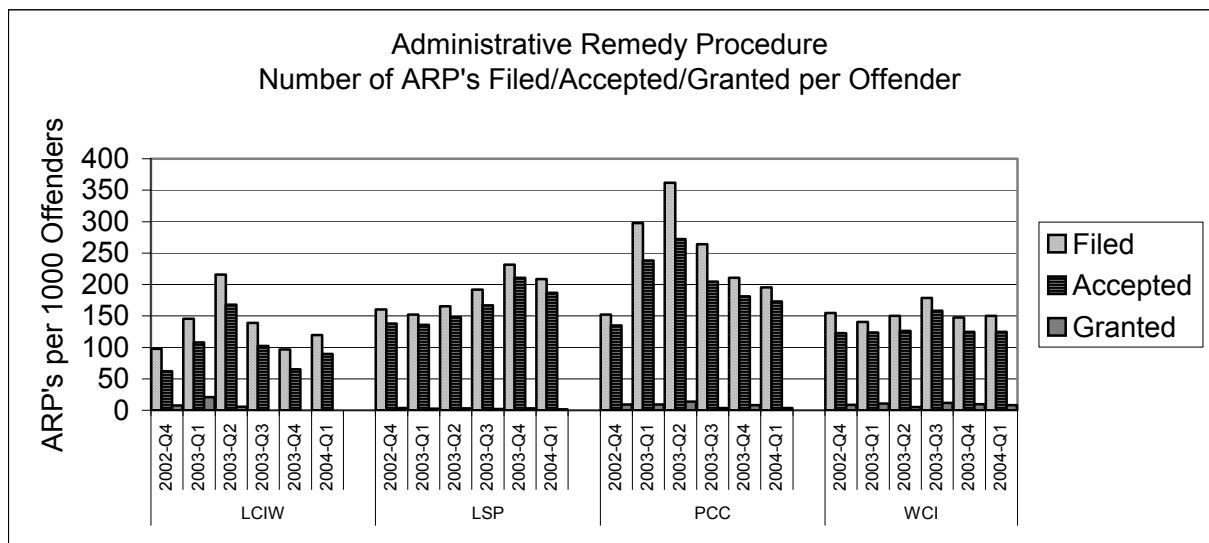
9. ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY PROCEDURE

The Administrative Remedy Procedure (ARP) is a formal process through which an offender may seek review of a complaint that relates to any aspect of his incarceration if less formal methods have not resolved the matter. Such complaints include, but are not limited to, any and all claims seeking monetary, injunctive, declaratory, or any other form of relief authorized by law. This may include actions pertaining to conditions of confinement, personal injury, medical malpractice, time computation, and challenges to rules or policies. An offender is required to use the procedure before they can proceed with a lawsuit. The below charts depict the number of ARP's filed and accepted, and those granted by the Secretary and Warden.

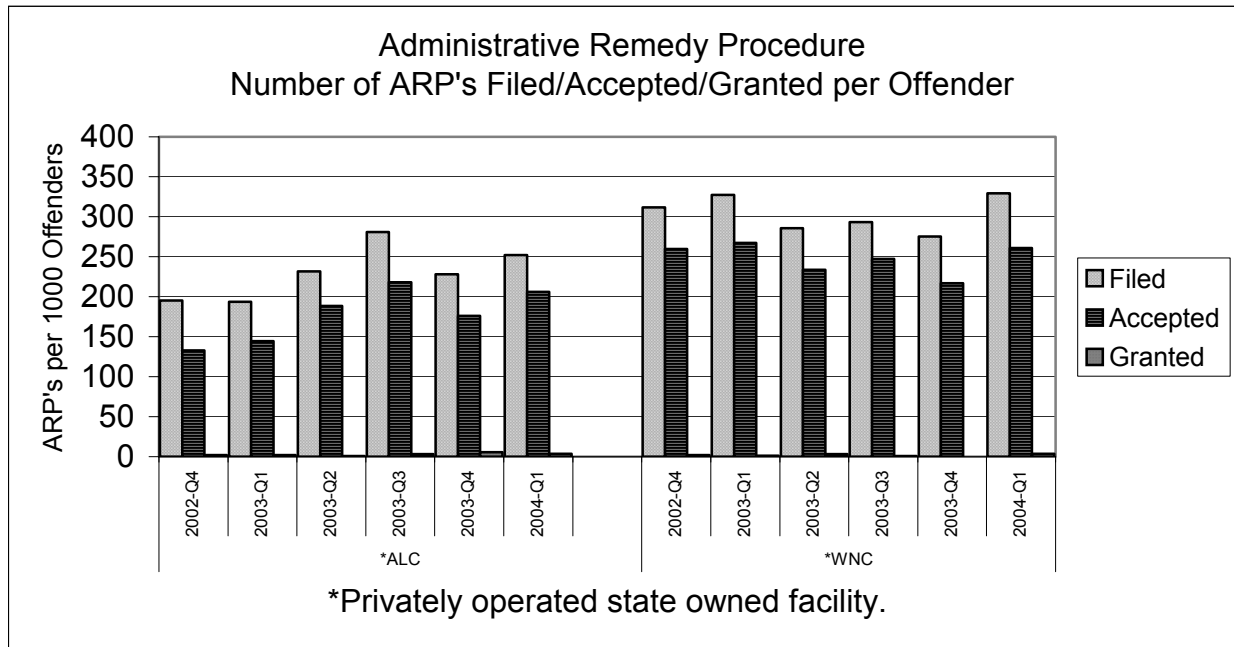
A.9.a.i.



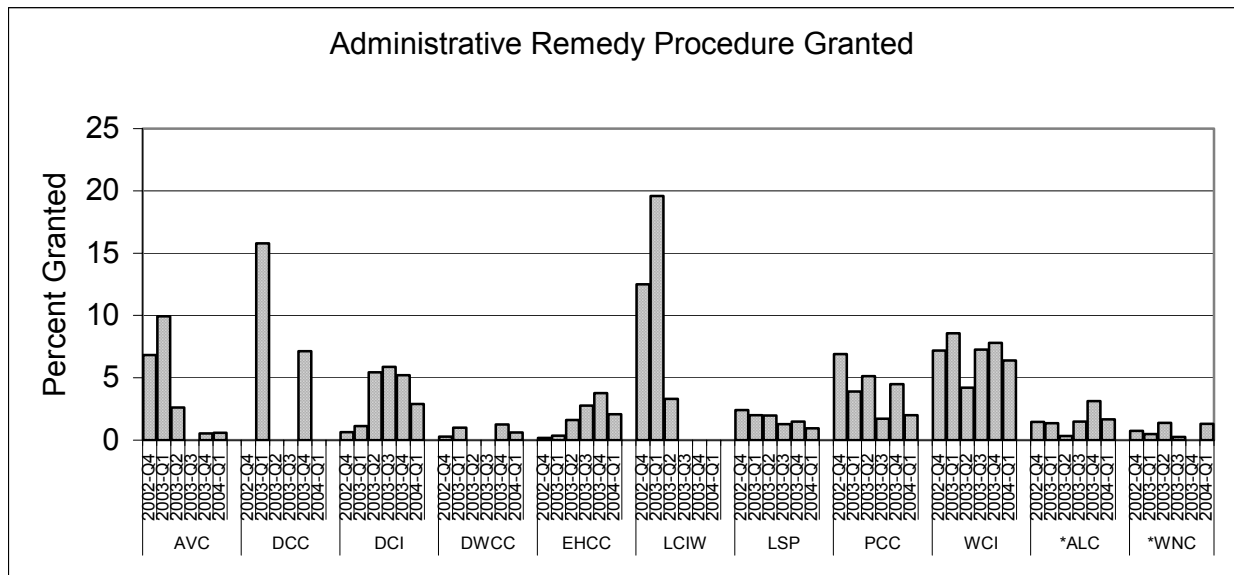
A.9.a.ii.



A.9.a.iii.



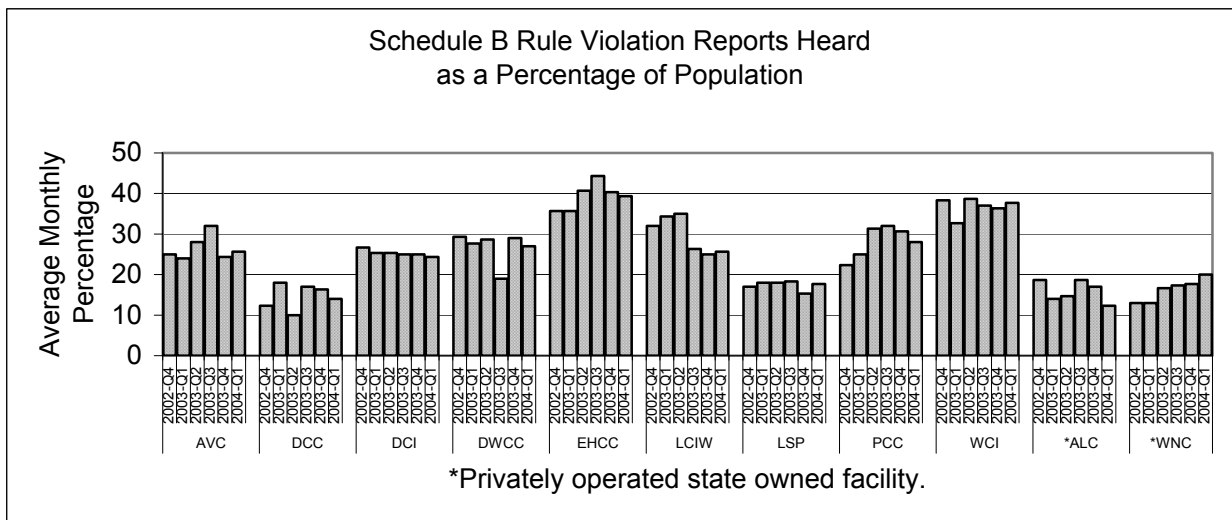
A.9.b.



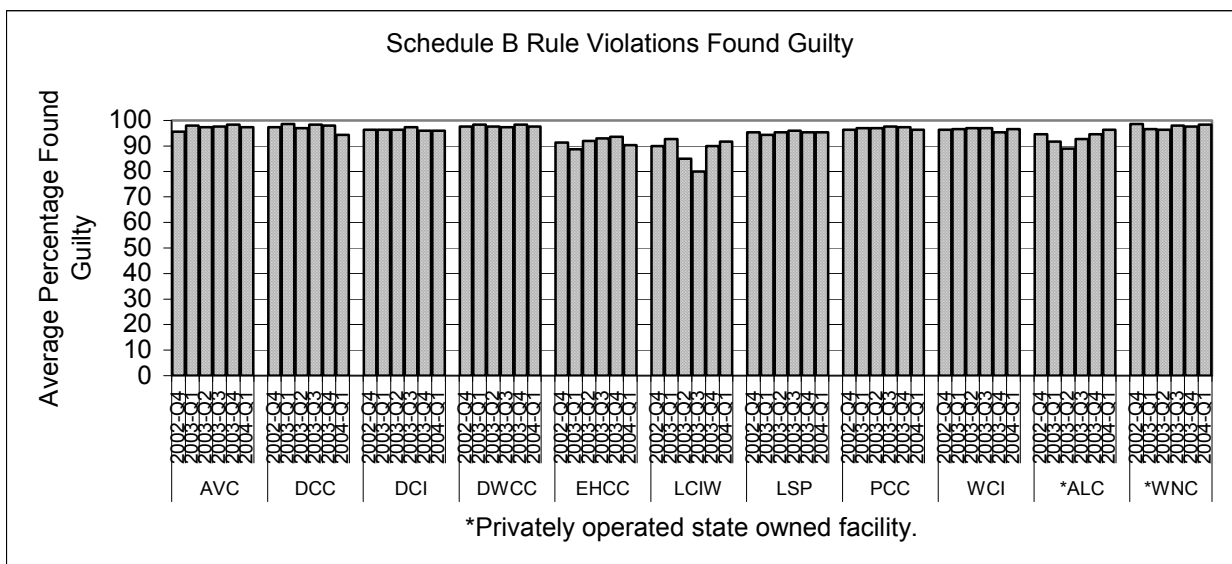
10. DISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY

Adult offenders are issued a handbook of disciplinary rules and procedures upon intake. These procedures are established to help provide structure and organization for the prisons and framework within which the offender population can expect the disciplinary system to function. There is also a penalty schedule established to coincide with the severity of the infraction. Chart A.10.a. depicts serious rule infractions listed under Schedule B that are filed within the Department as a percentage of population. The below charts depict the number of Disciplinary Appeals filed and accepted, and those granted by the Secretary and Warden.

A.10.a.



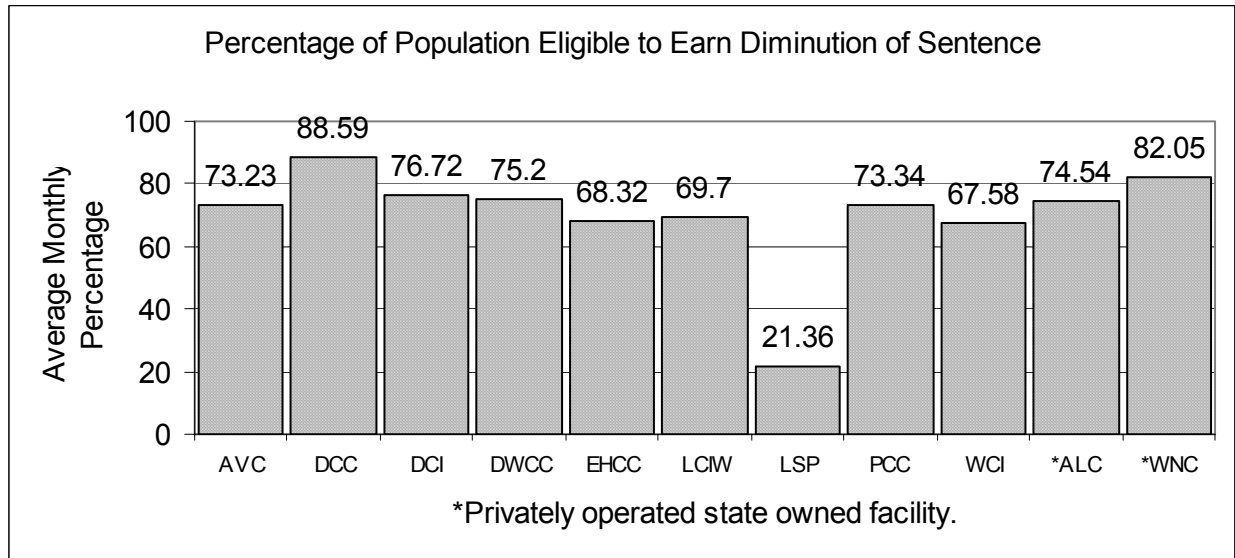
A.10.b.



Forfeiture of Good Time

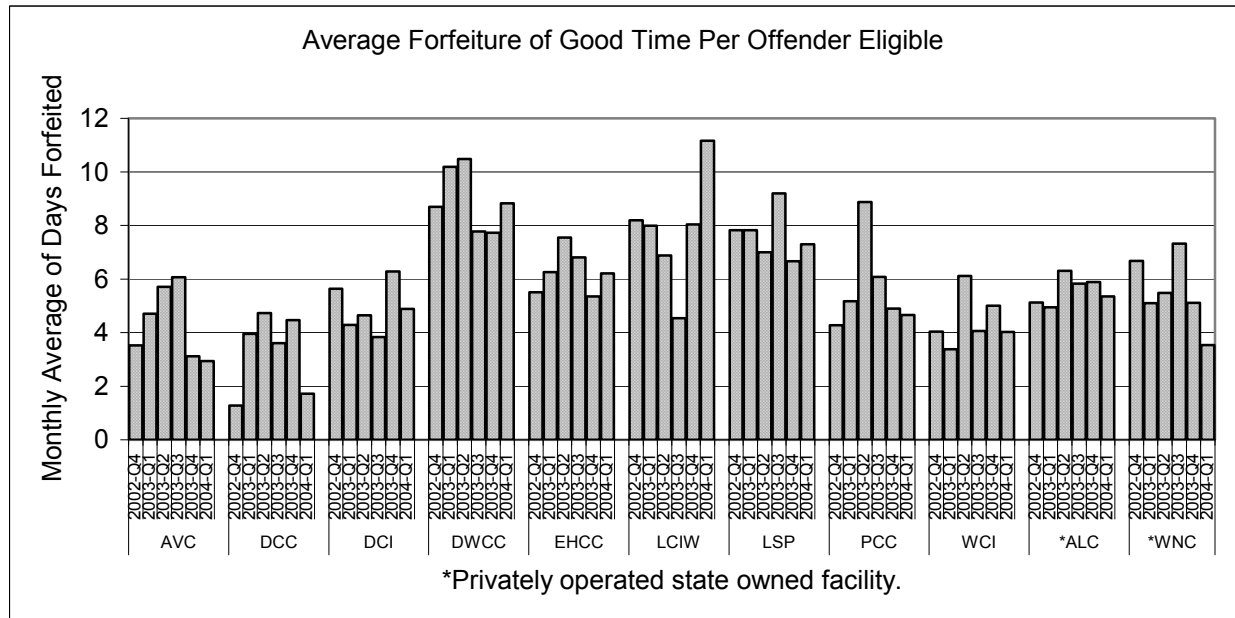
In accordance with La. R.S. 15:571.3, chart **A.10.c.** depicts the percentage of offenders in adult institutions that are **eligible to earn diminution of sentence** for good behavior.

A.10.c.



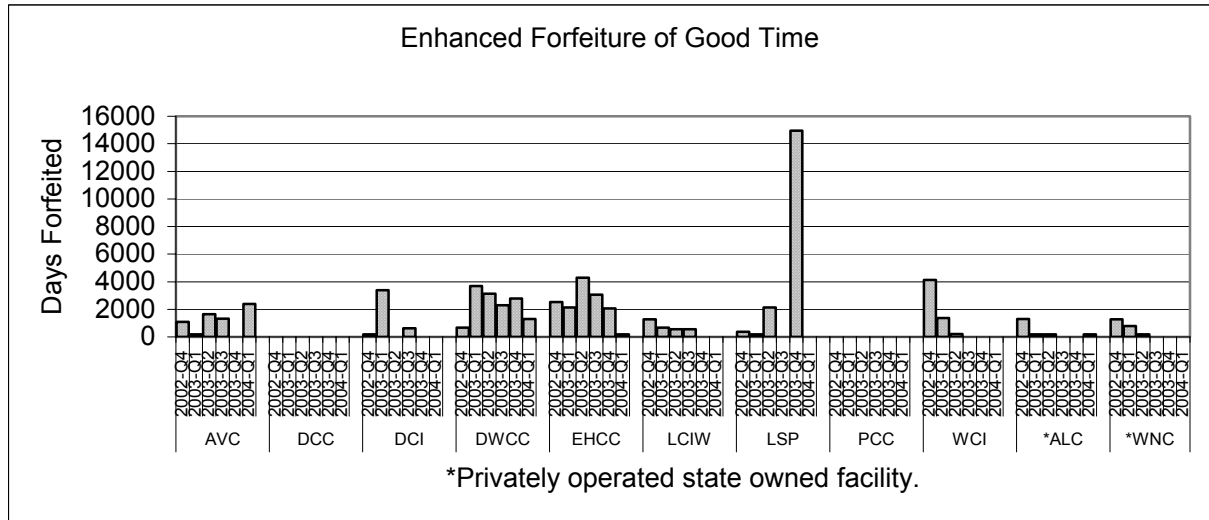
In accordance with La. R.S. 15:571.4, chart **A.10.d.** depicts the **average days of good time forfeited per offender eligible**.

A.10.d.



An offender who commits an escape may forfeit all good time earned on the portion of his sentence served prior to his escape. DWCC, EHCC and LCIW also depict forfeiture of good time for offenders who have escaped from local jails and work release facilities. LSP reflects good time forfeited during Q4 of 2003 by two offenders that escaped in September.

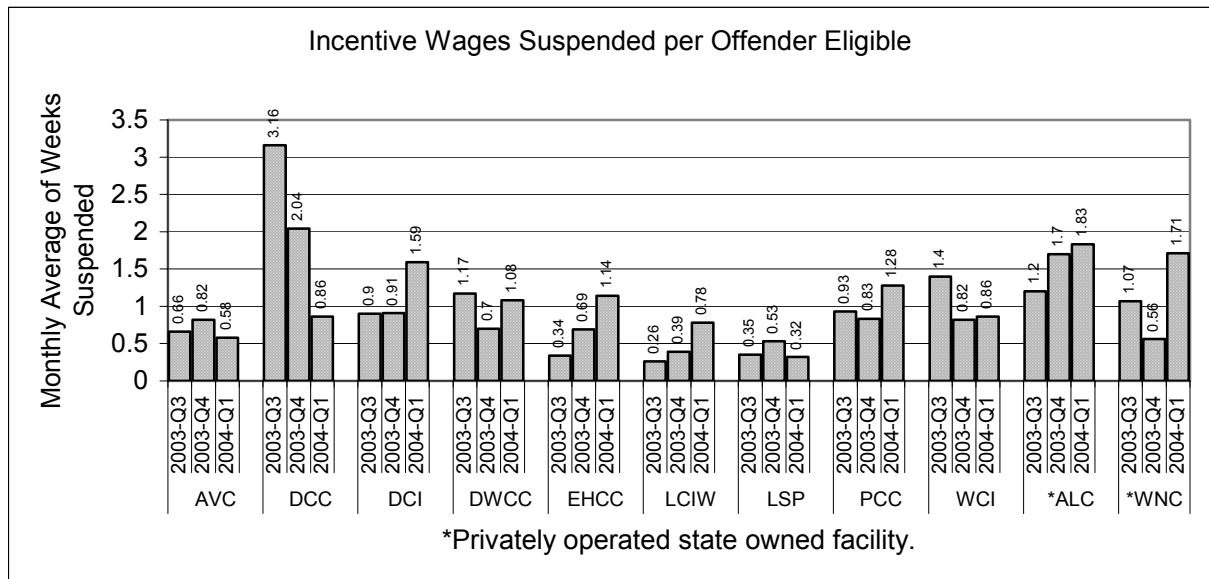
A.10.e.



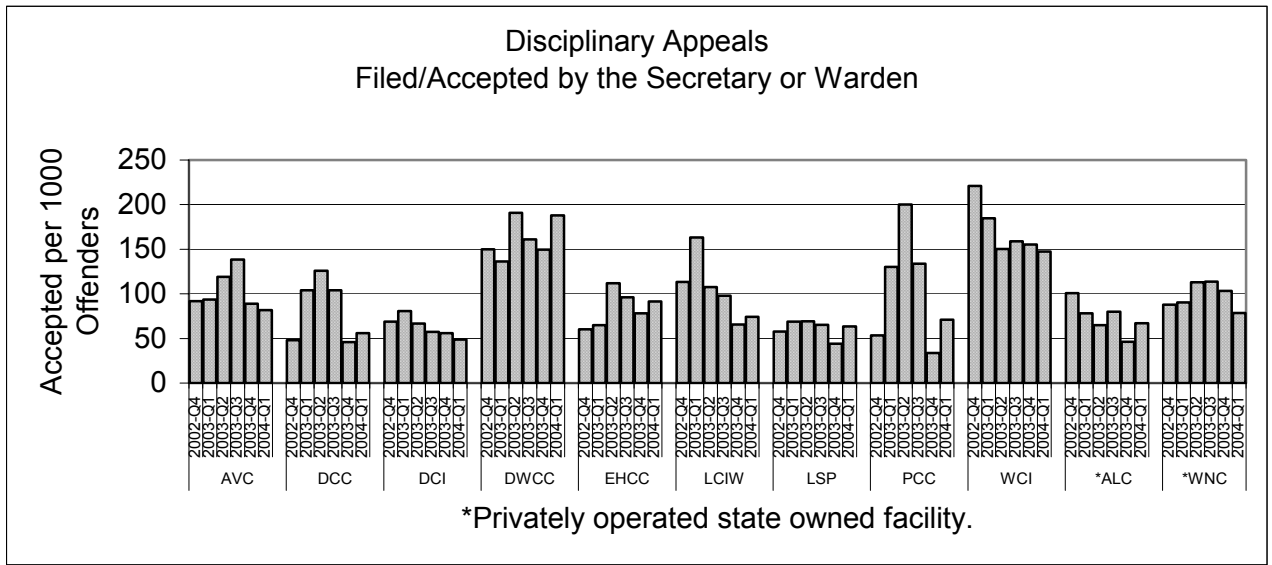
Loss of Incentive Wages

Offenders found guilty of committing a serious rule violation can be disciplined with the suspension of up to one year's incentive wages. All numbers have been refreshed due to previous quarters formulated to the entire population instead of those eligible.

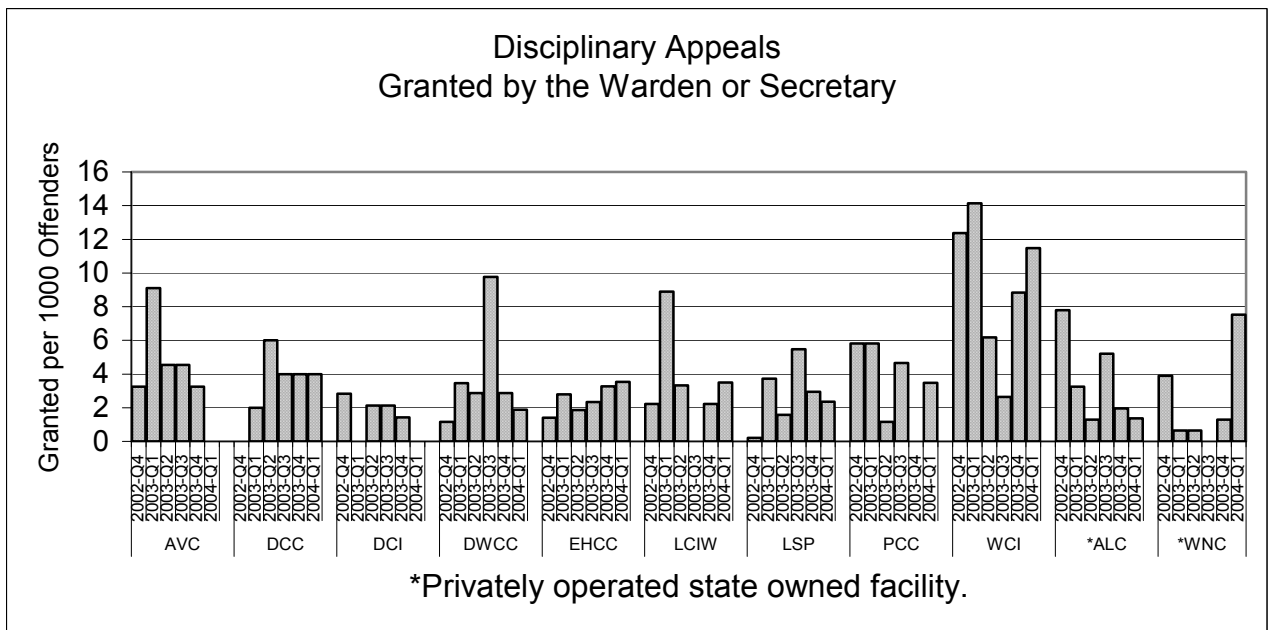
A.10.f.



A.10.g.



A.10.h.



11. SUICIDES

The extremely low rate of suicides can be attributed to training and staff development that provides employees with knowledge, skill, attitude and ability to recognize the symptoms of potentially suicidal adult offenders. In addition, management of self-destructive and suicidal adult offenders is conducted under the supervision and direction of qualified medical personnel and mental health professionals so as to enhance the Department's ability to prevent suicide.

A.11.

Suicide Rates per Quarter
State Adult Secure Facilities

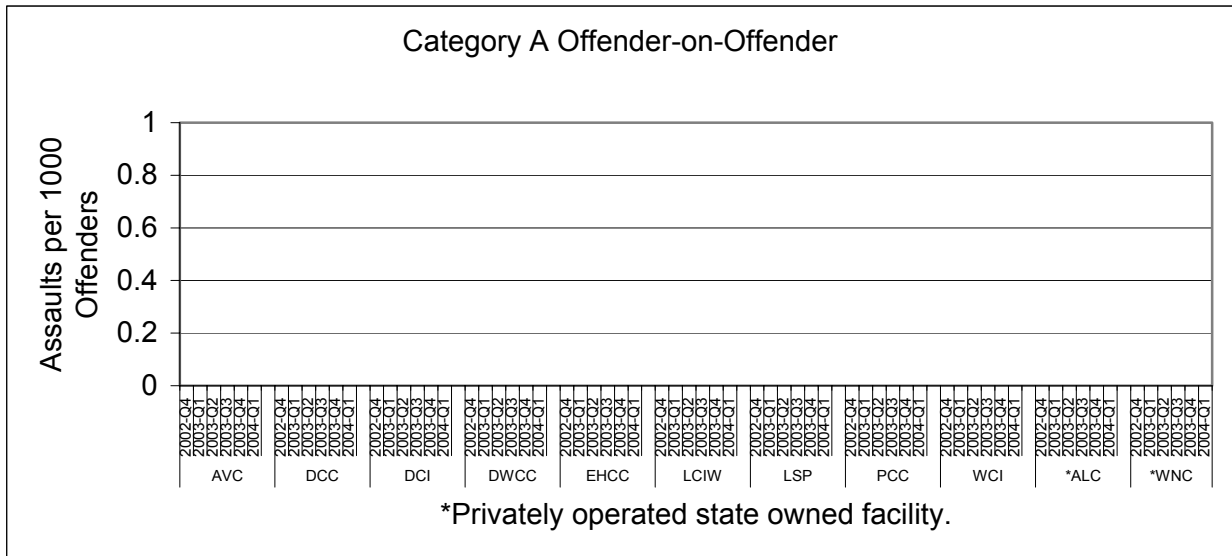
Year-Quarter	Per-1000 Inmates	# of Suicides
2002-Q4	0	0
2003-Q1	0	0
2003-Q2	0	0
2003-Q3	0	0
2003-Q4	0	0
2004-Q1	0	0
Average Rate	0	0

12. ASSAULTS

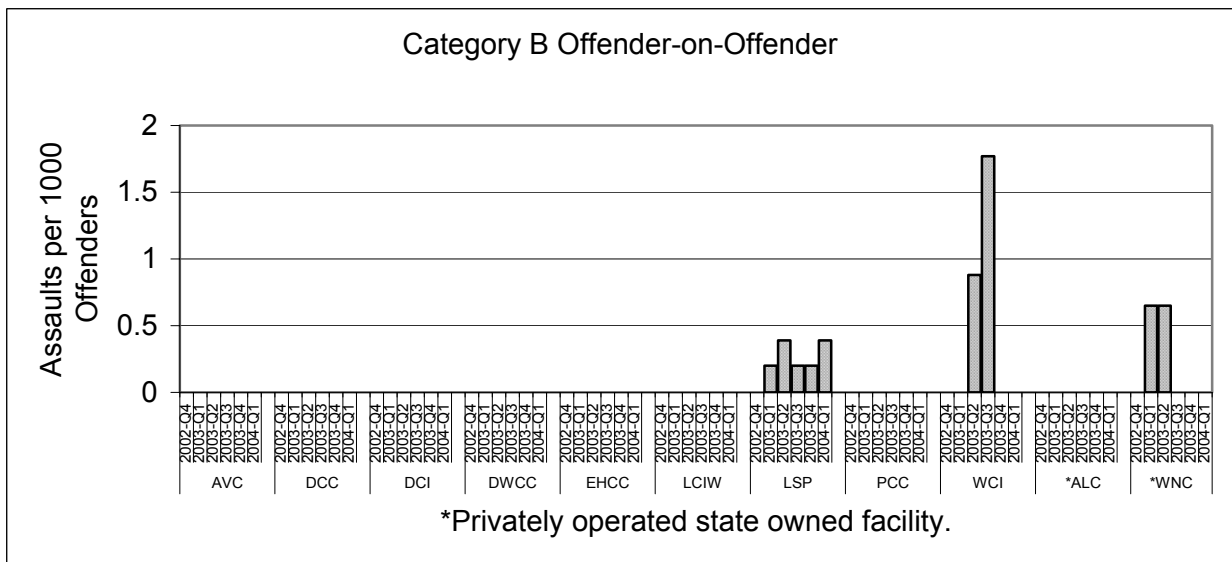
Assaults are categorized according to the level of injury sustained. Serious injury is defined as any injury that threatens an offender's life or limb, or one that requires urgent treatment by a doctor, or severely restricts the offender's usual activities or requires follow-up by a doctor. Category A assaults result in a serious injury that is life or limb threatening. Category B assaults result in a serious but not life or limb threatening injury. Category C assaults result in non-serious or no injury at all.

Offender-on-Offender

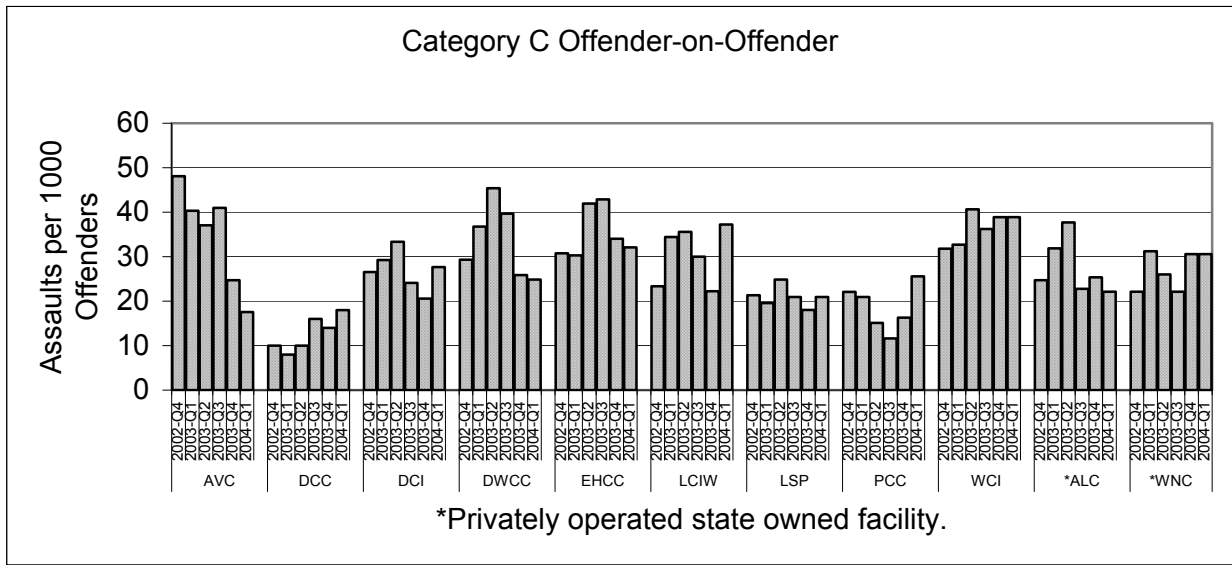
A.12.a.



A.12.b.



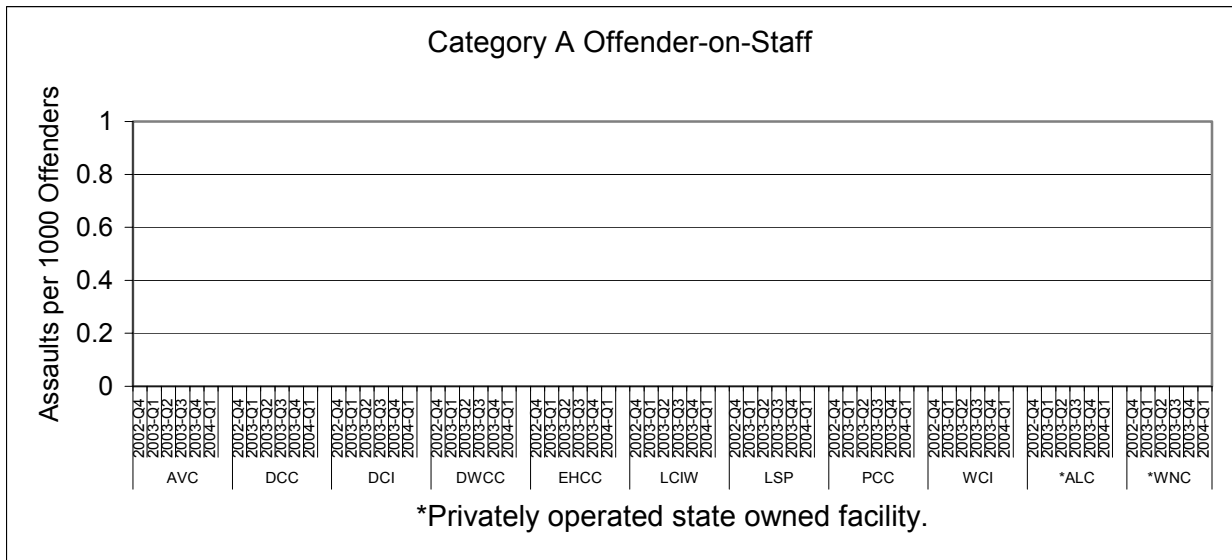
A.12.c.



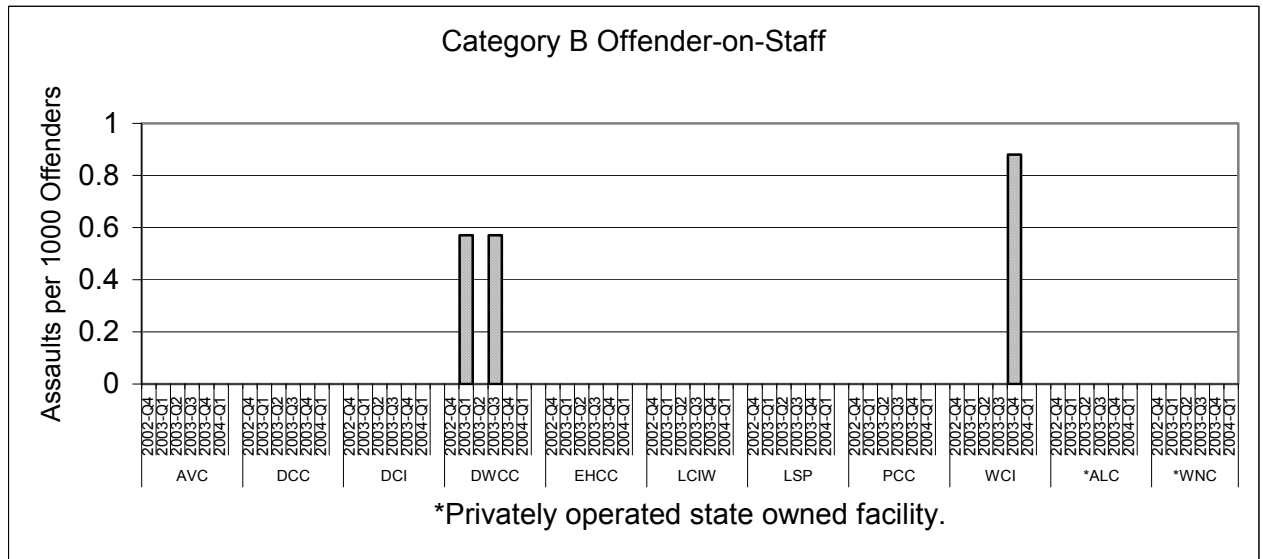
Offender-on-Staff

There were no Category A Offender-on-Staff assaults during the quarters depicted below.

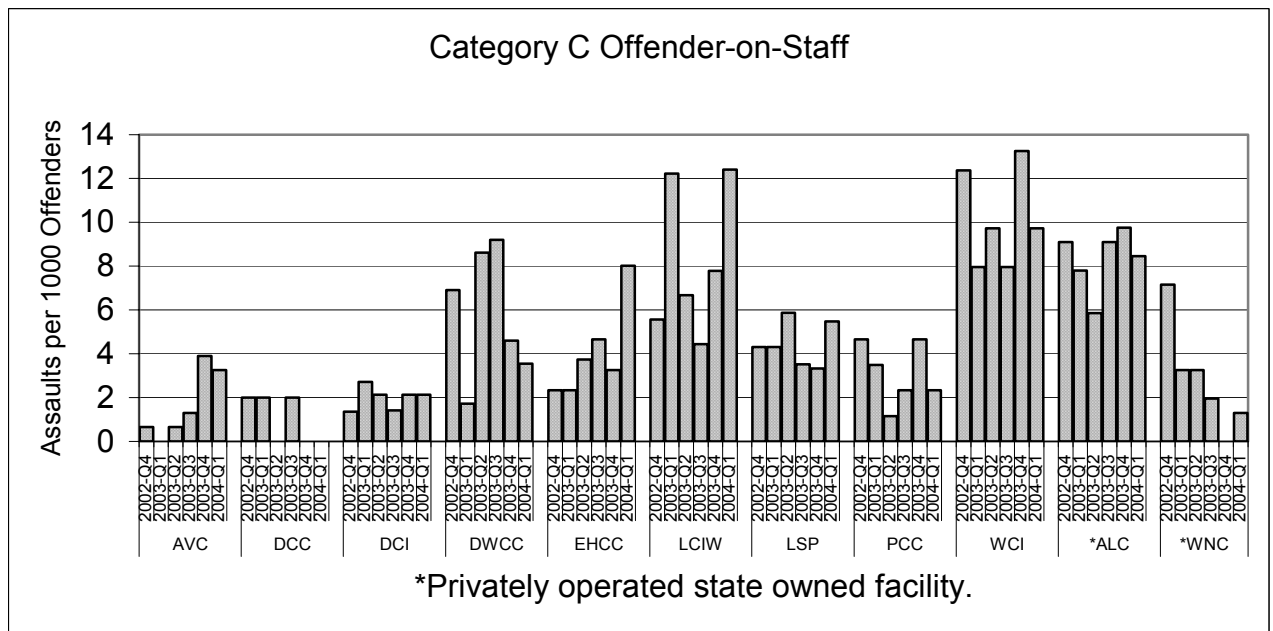
A.12.d.



A.12.e.



A.12.f.

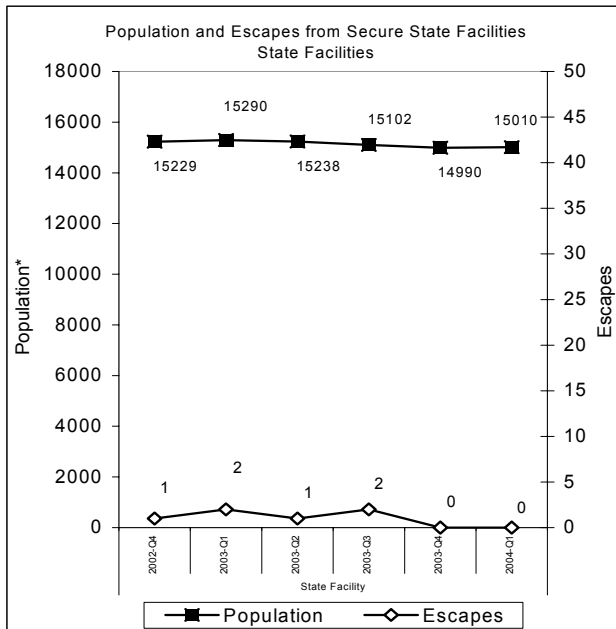


13. ESCAPES & APPREHENSIONS

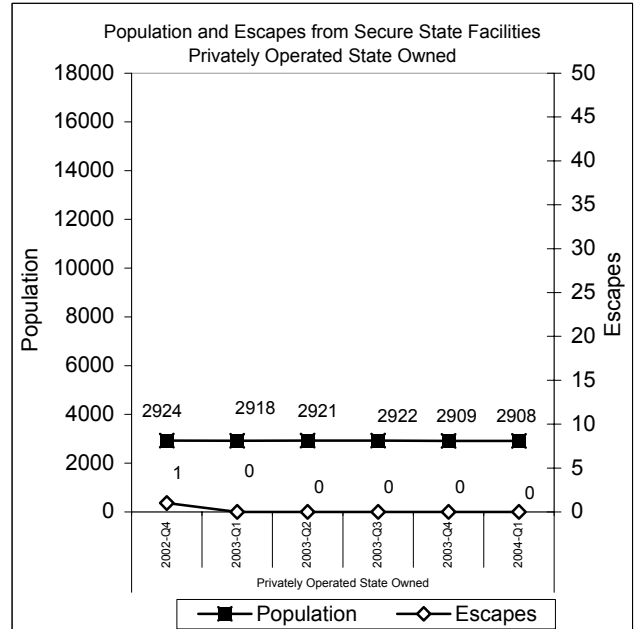
Charts **A.13.a.i.** through **A.13.a.ii.** depict the population and number of escapes from state and privately operated state owned facilities. Charts **A.13.b.** through **A.13.d.** depict the number of escapes and apprehensions that occurred at state, local jail and work release facilities. Since January of 2001, the Department has a 100% apprehension rate for escapes from secure state facilities.

Population and Escapes from Secure State Facilities

A.13.a.i.



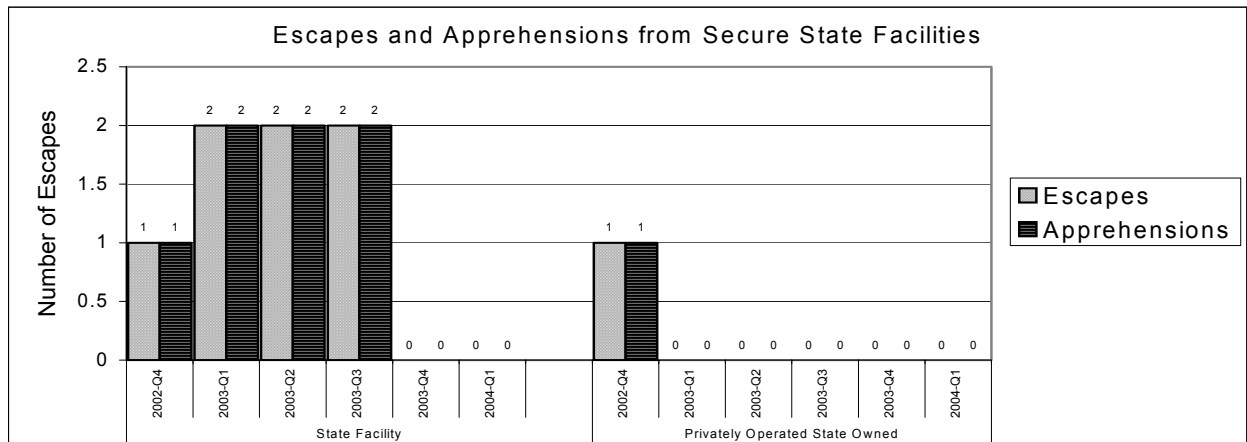
A.13.a.ii.



* Population numbers do not include those inmates in work release and local jails.

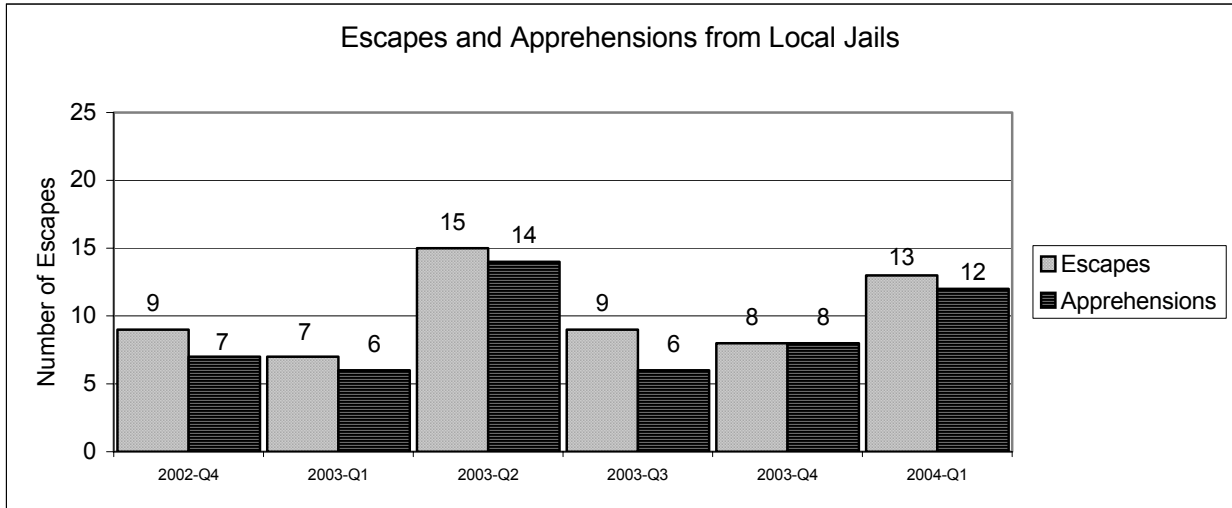
ESCAPES & APPREHENSIONS FROM SECURE STATE FACILITIES

A.13.b.



ESCAPES & APPREHENSIONS FROM SECURE LOCAL JAIL FACILITIES

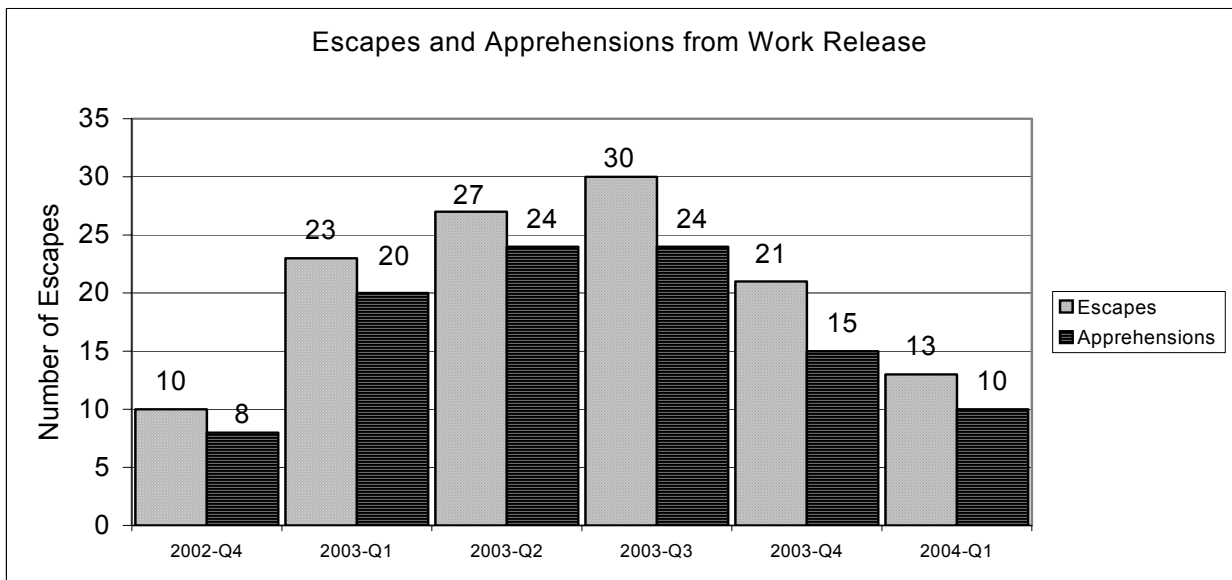
A.13.c.



ESCAPES & APPREHENSIONS FROM WORK RELEASE FACILITIES

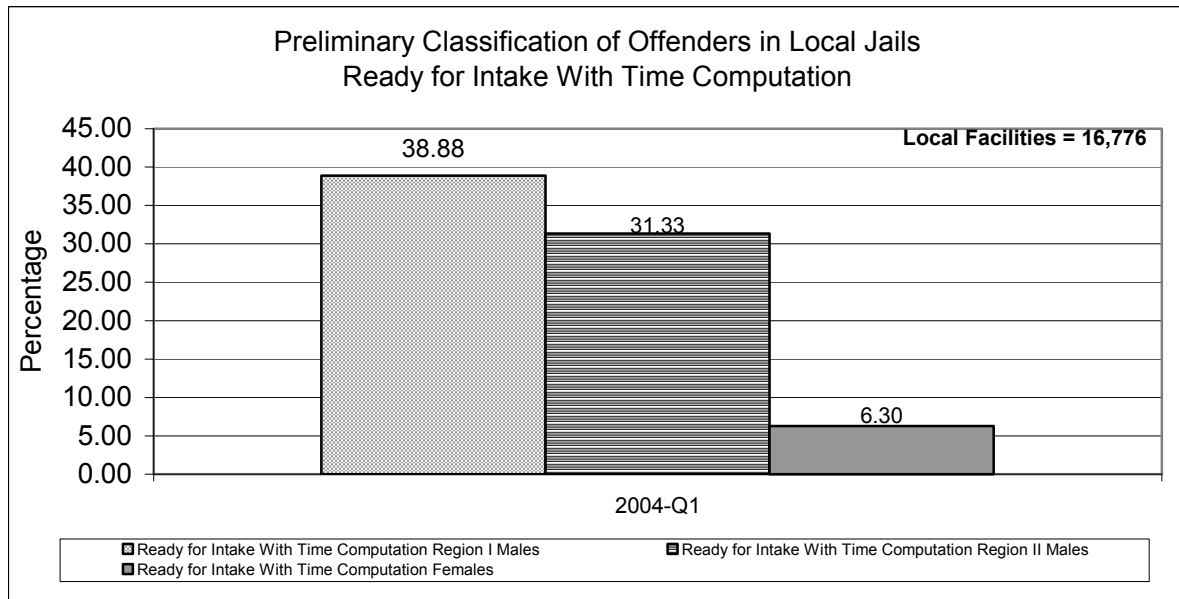
Work release facilities are operated by both private providers and local law enforcement authorities that offer helpful opportunities for offenders to be reintegrated into the community. In accordance with La. R.S. 14:110A(2), an escape from a Work release facility is defined as the failure to report or return from an offender's planned employment or other activity at the appointed time.

A.13.d.

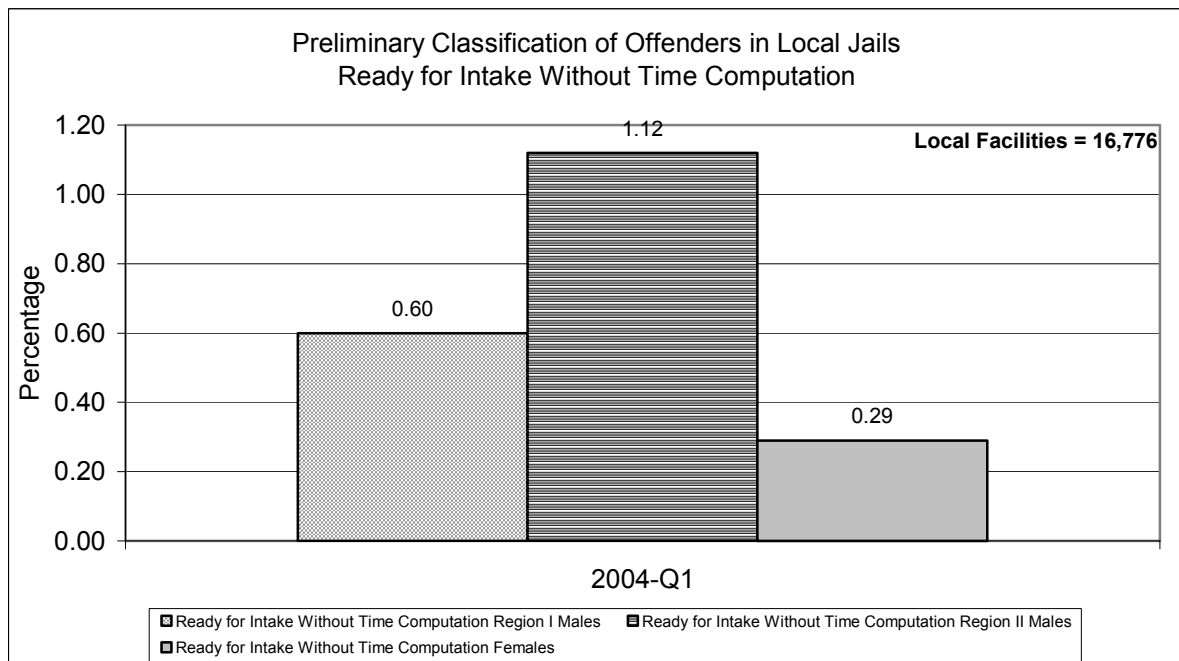


14. PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS IN LOCAL JAIL FACILITIES

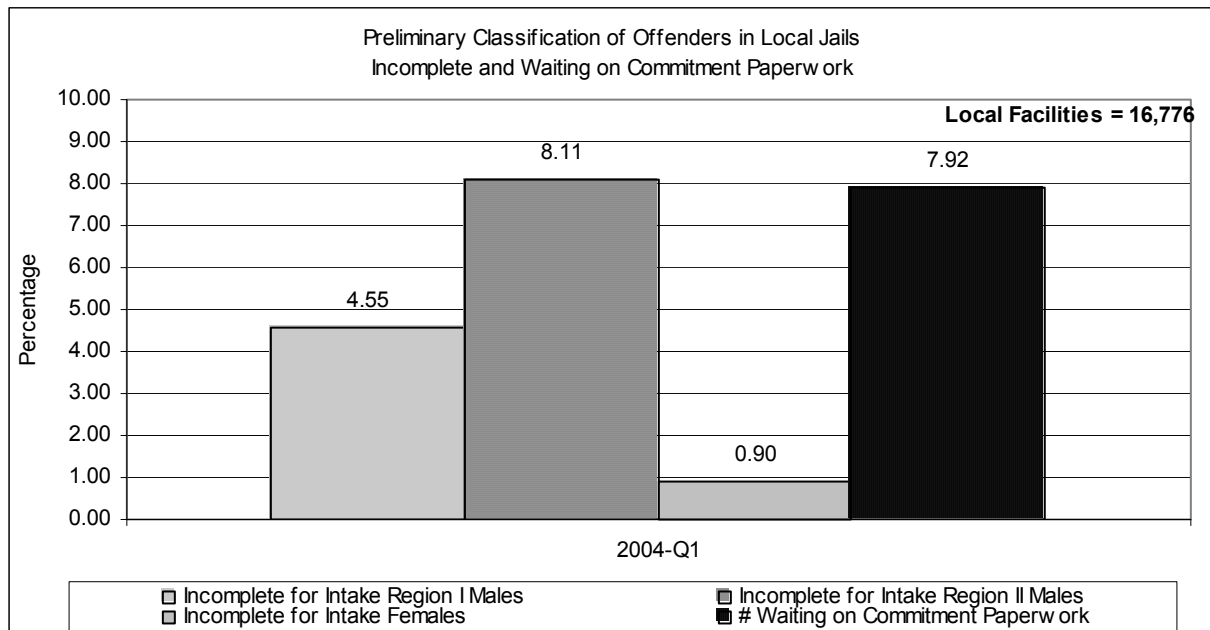
A.14.a.



A.14.b.



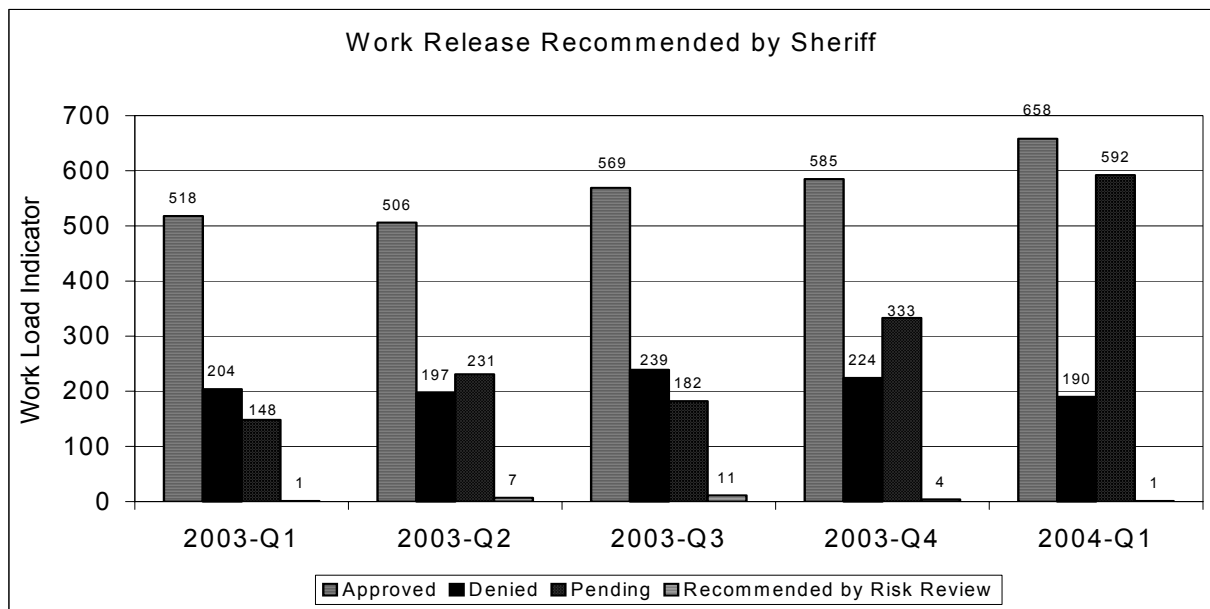
A.14.c.



15. WORK RELEASE

The Work Release program is expanding to meet the needs of offenders reintegrating into the local communities while also providing support in the reduction of recidivism. Charts **A.15.a.** and **A.15.b.** depict the workload indicators of work release recommendations referred by the Sheriff's and Adult Institutions. Chart **A.15.c.** depicts the average length of stay for inmates placed into the work release program.

A.15.a.



A.15.b

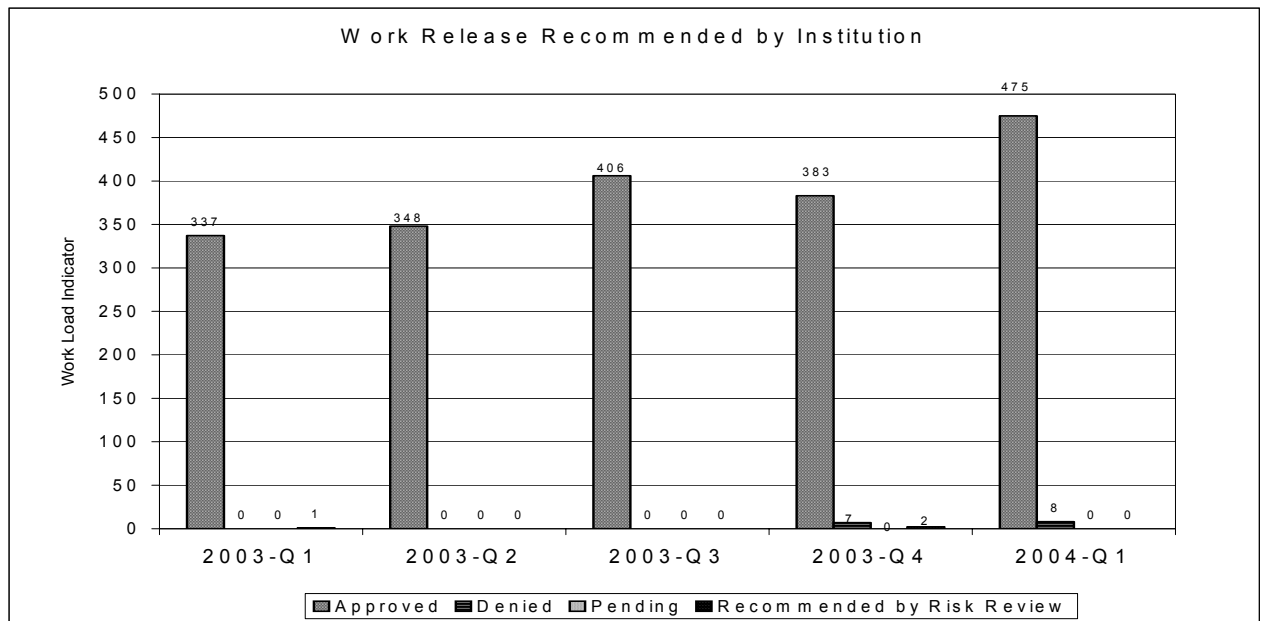


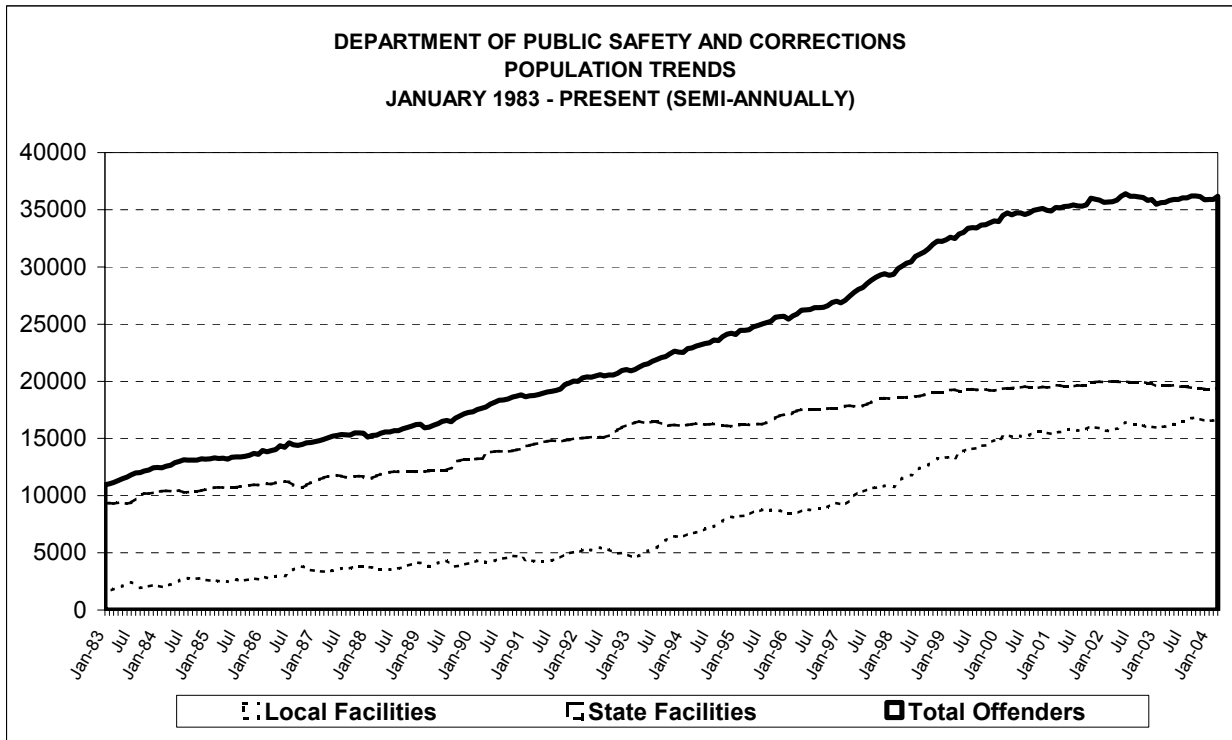
Chart **A.15.c.** depicts the average length of stay of those offenders participating in a work release program during the six months prior to the quarter.

A.15.c.



16. POPULATION TRENDS

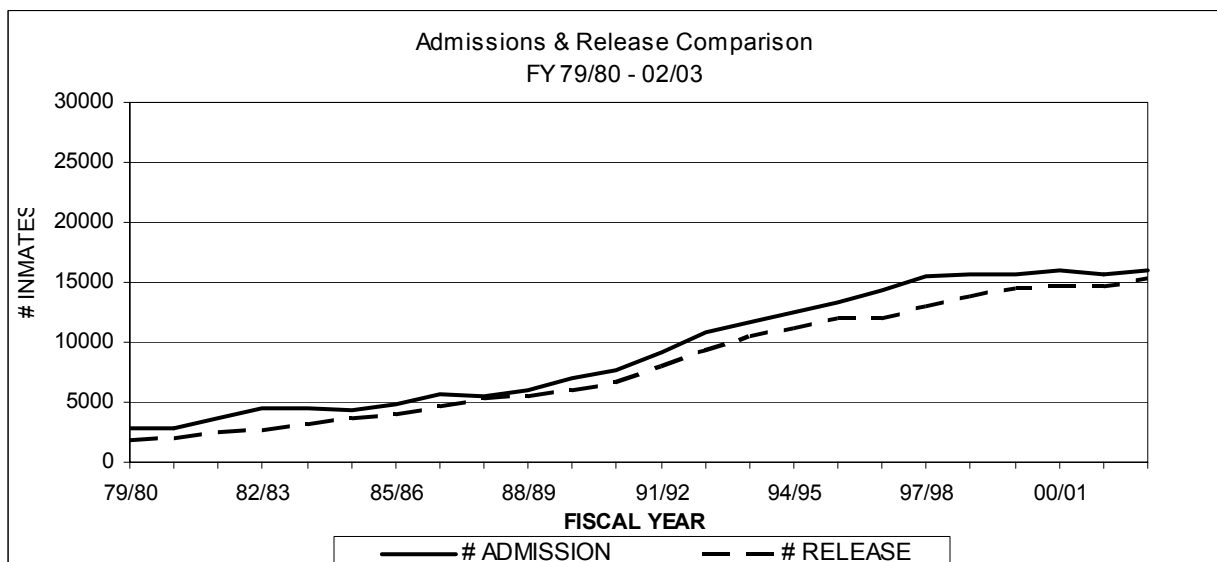
A.16.a.



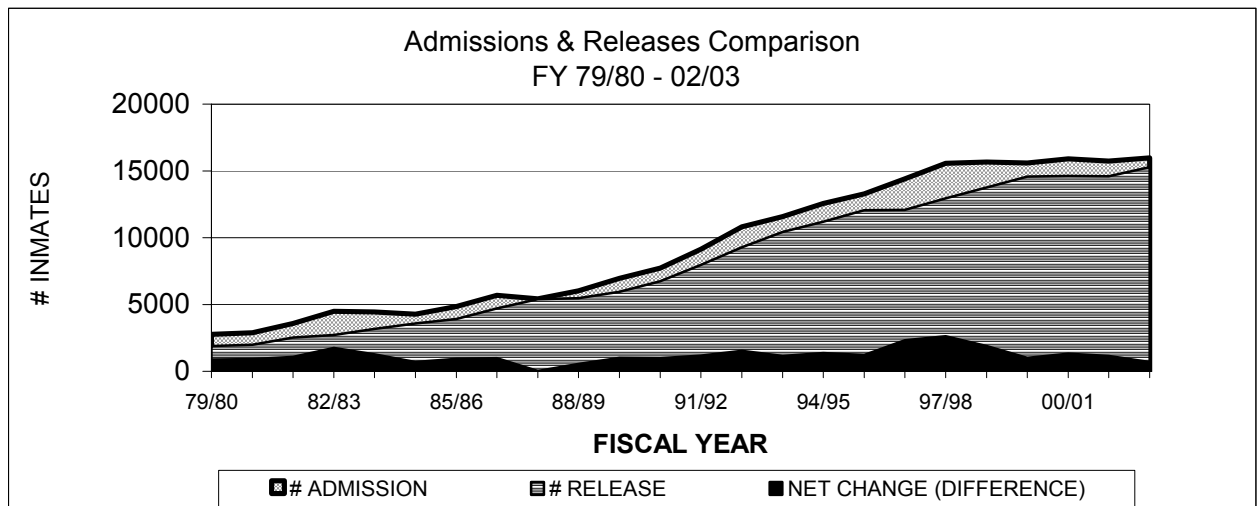
* Effective 07/01/02, current state offender populations are based on assigned capacity from the Hunt Correctional Center Weekly Census.

**Beginning 7/01/02, projections are based on the Adult Inmate Population Projection Report provided by George Washington University.

A.16.b.



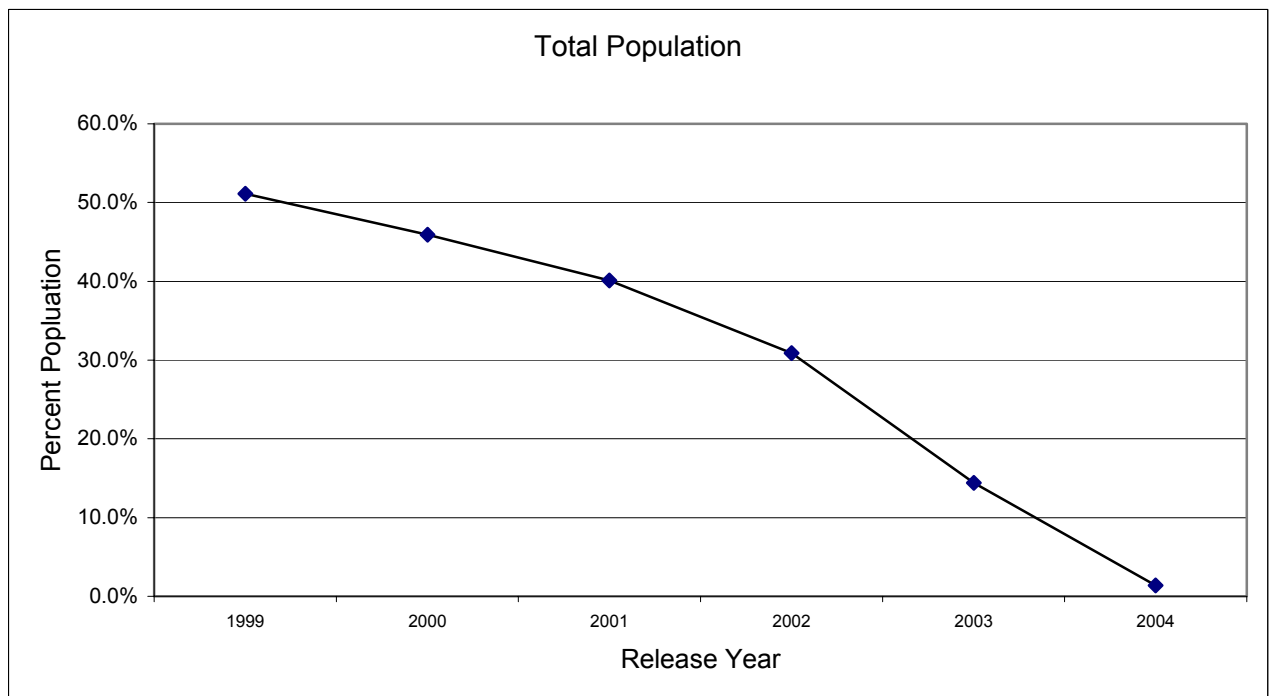
A.16.c.



17. RECIDIVISM IN ADULT CORRECTIONS

Recidivism is defined as the return of an offender to custody following conviction for a new felony or technical revocation of supervision after having been released from incarceration through one of the following mechanisms: parole, goodtime, goodtime/parole supervision (diminution of sentence), full term, and other mechanisms such as conviction overturns, court orders, and releases to probation on a split sentence.

A.17.a.



A.17.b.

RELEASE YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL POPULATION	51.1	45.9	40.1	30.9	14.4	1.4
STATE FACILITIES	51.9	46.9	38.9	28.9	10.9	.2
LOCAL FACILITIES	51.0	46.0	41.4	32.6	15.3	1.5
WORK RELEASE	48.0	40.8	33.7	22.8	9.8	.2
IMPACT*	43.8	36.5	27.1	19.6	4.4	0
ORLEANS BLUE WALTERS		42.9	42.1	29.0	10.2	.6
PAROLE BOARD RELEASES	45.3	39.0	32.4	23.9	8.4	0.0
SEX OFFENDERS	53.0	48.0	45.9	37.4	17.0	3.6
EDUCATION		41.4	34.1	21.2	9.2	.3
JSP	46.5	42.1	34.0	24.3	7.2	.5
METAMORPHOSIS	46.6	42.3	35.3	29.1	13.4	0.0
FAITH BASED	34.0	34.9	32.2	22.7	8.4	0.0

18. COST PER OFFENDER PER DAY

Chart **A.18.a.** depicts the budgeted cost per offender per day per Act 14 of the 2003 Regular Session for adults housed in the nine state and two privately operated state owned facilities. The cost per offender per day is derived by dividing the facility's budget by 366 days (leap year) and by the facility's operating capacity.

The weighted average budgeted cost per adult offender per day is \$33.89, one of the lowest in the nation. This average includes costs for Adult Facilities, Adult Community Based Rehabilitation (ACBR) programs, and Sheriffs' Housing of State Inmates (SHSI).

A.18.a.

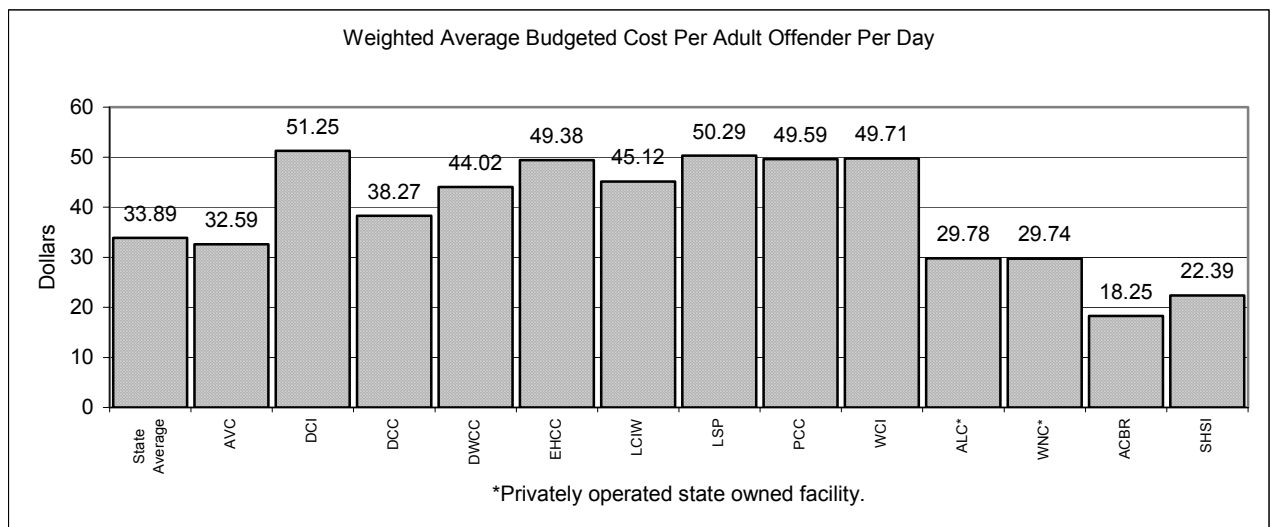
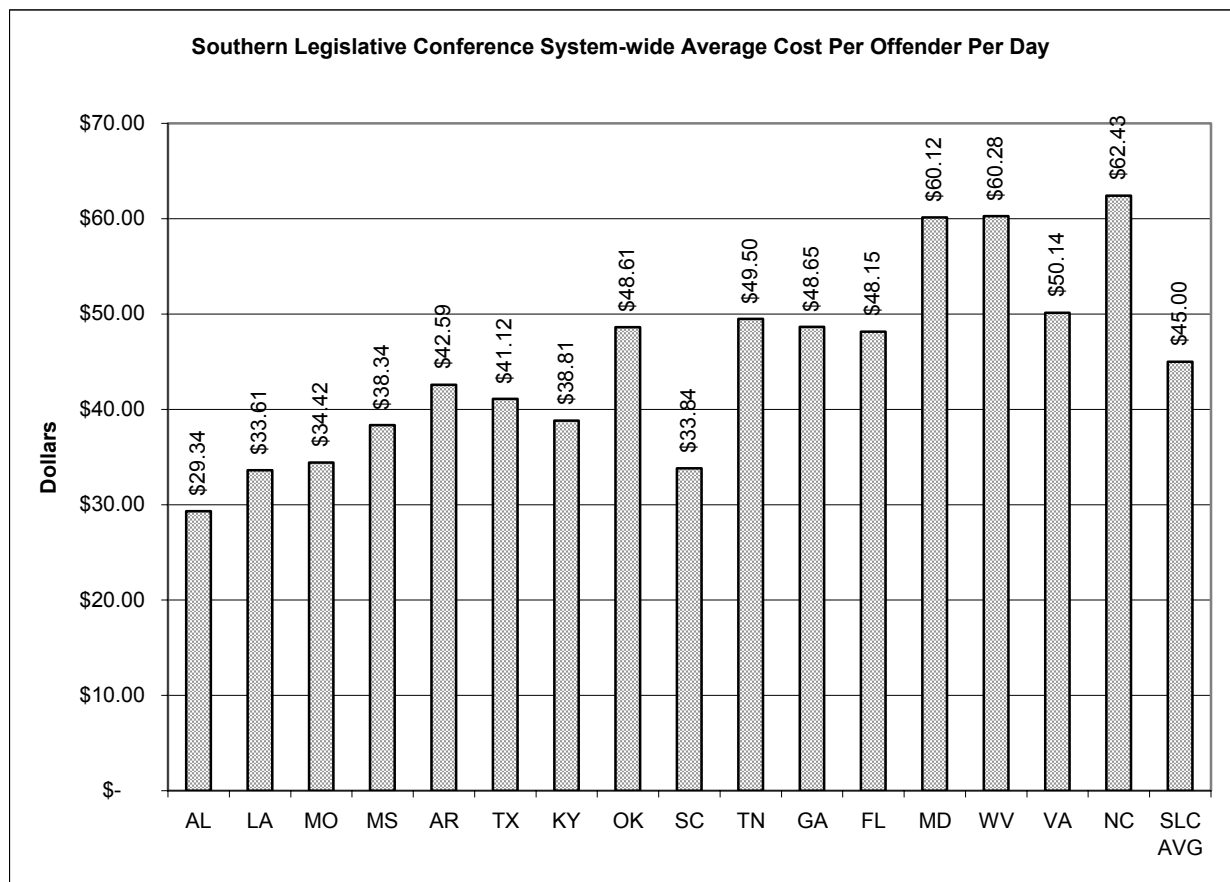


Chart **A.18.b.** depicts the FY 02-03 system wide average cost per offender per day for the sixteen Southern Legislative Conference states. Louisiana has the second lowest southern average cost per offender per day at \$33.61, which is approximately \$11.39 per offender per day less than the southern average of \$45.00 per offender per day. Annual operating costs include those attributed to each corrections department and do not include expenditures associated with non-corrections budget units for inmate support. The average calculation includes only those states that provided cost data. Chart **A.18.b.** was compiled by using data from the Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office and the American Correctional Association.

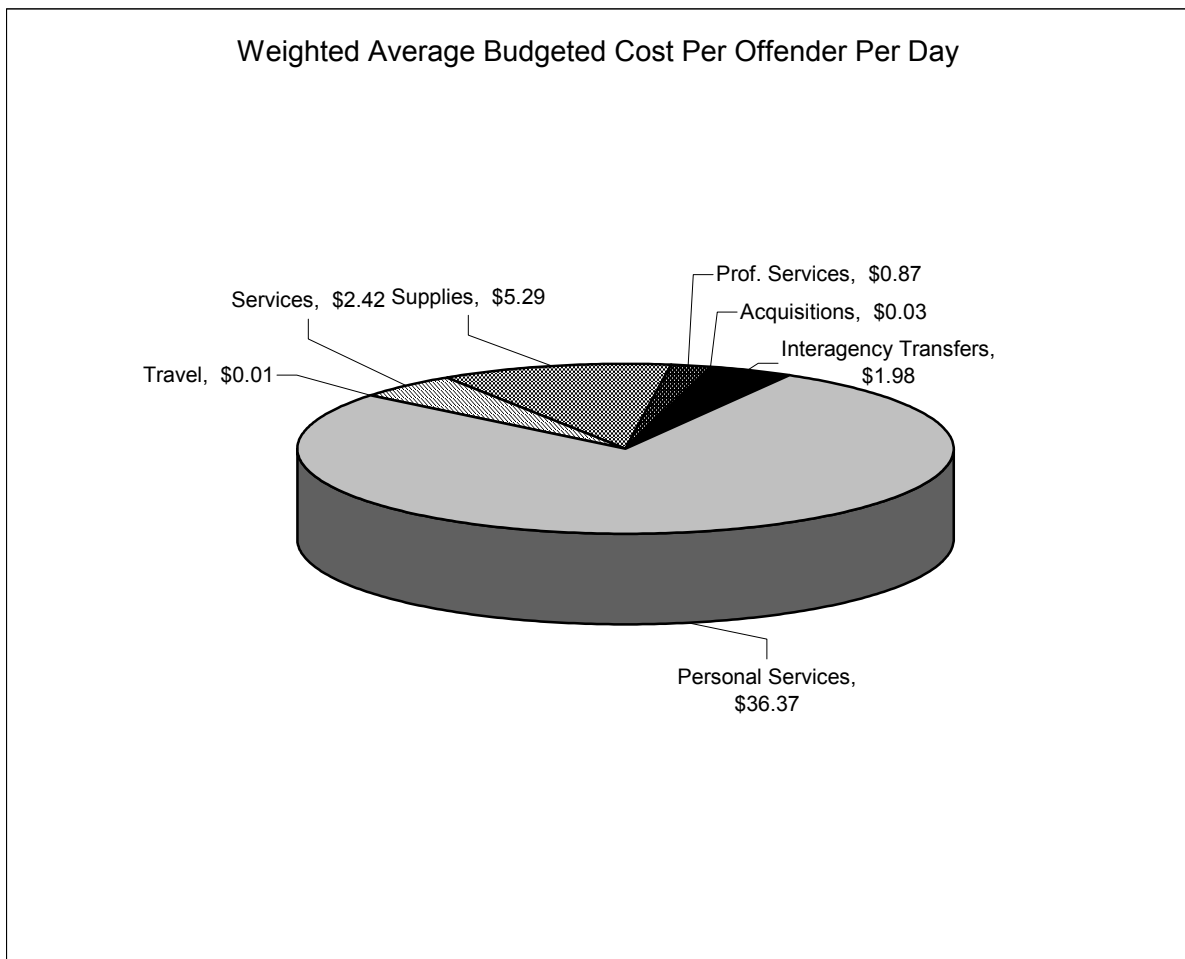
A.18.b.



* Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma and North Carolina reflect data from FY 01-02.

Chart **A.18.c.** depicts the weighted average budgeted cost per adult offender per day per Act 14 of the 2003 Regular Session by category of expenditure for adult correctional facilities excluding WNC and ALC, which are privately operated state owned facilities. Total salaries and related benefits costs of \$36.37 account for approximately 77% of the total budgeted cost per adult offender per day of \$46.97.

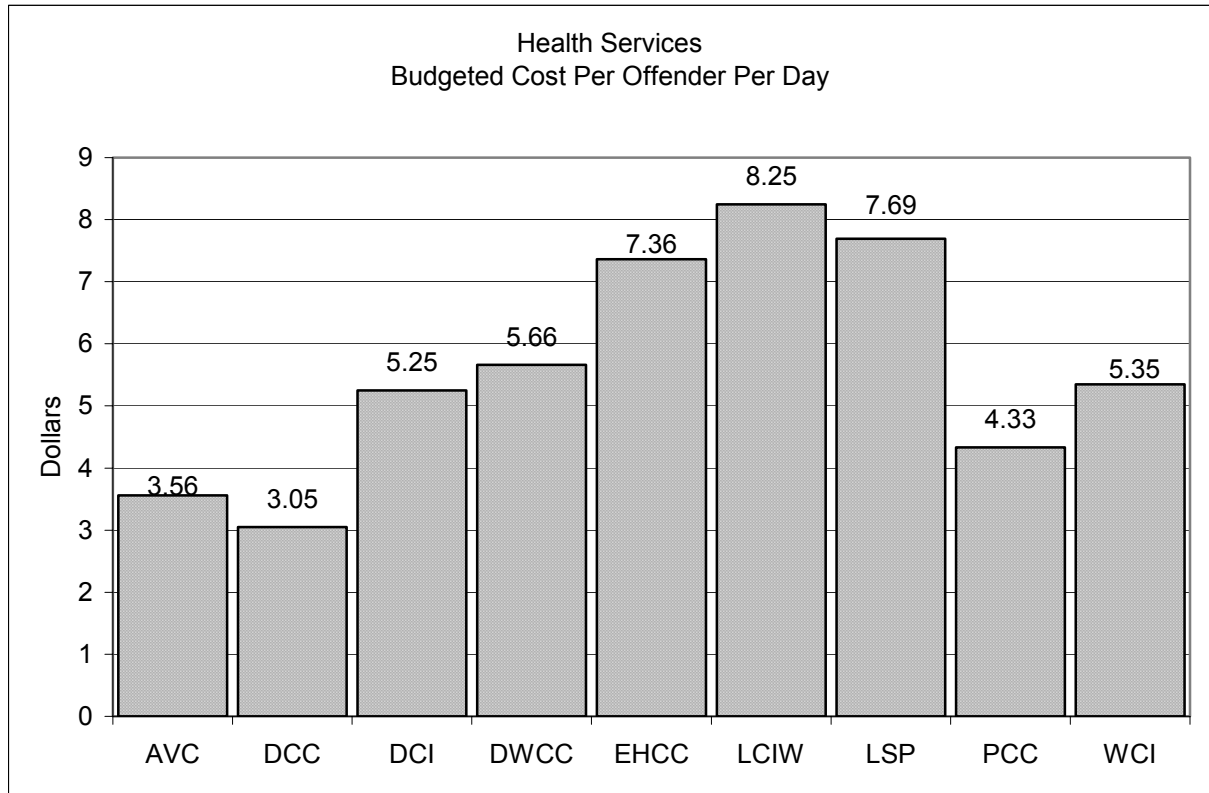
A.18.c.



19. HEALTH SERVICES

Chart **A.19.** excludes inpatient, emergency, and other medical services costs provided by Louisiana State University-Health Sciences Center (LSU-HSC). The health services cost per offender per day is derived by dividing the facility's health services budget by 366 days (leap year) and by the facility's operating capacity. There are no costs reflected for WNC and ALC as they are privately operated state owned facilities.

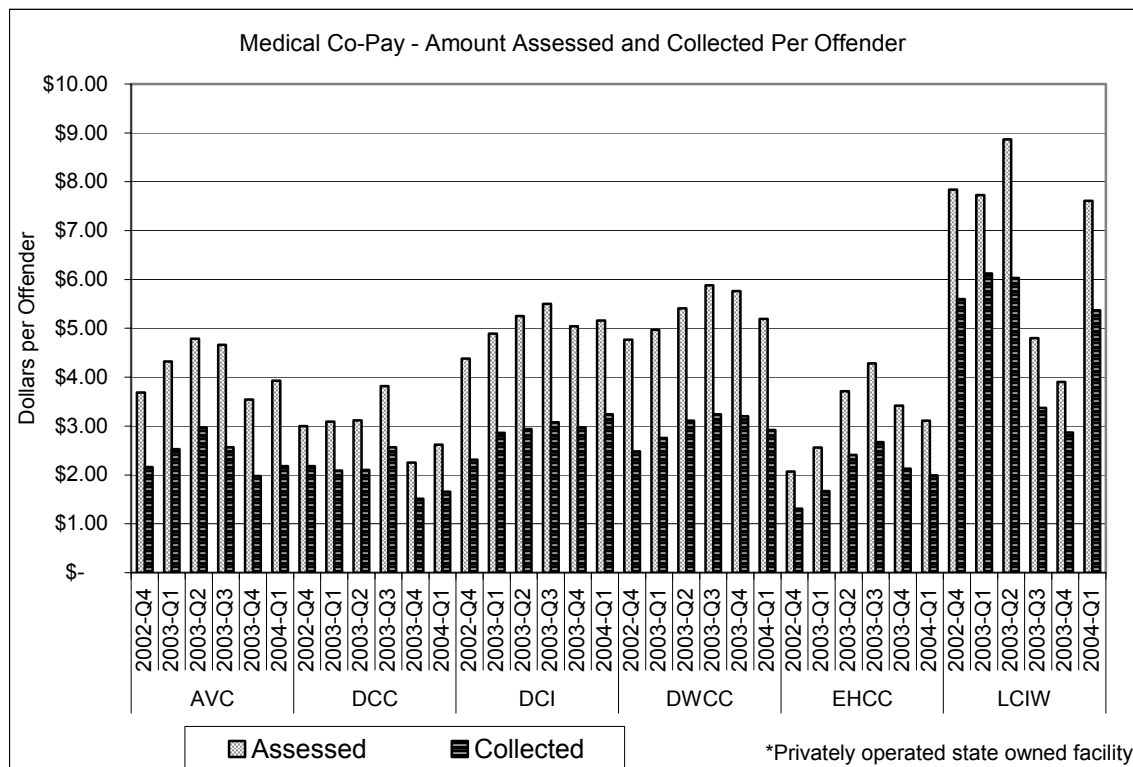
A.19.



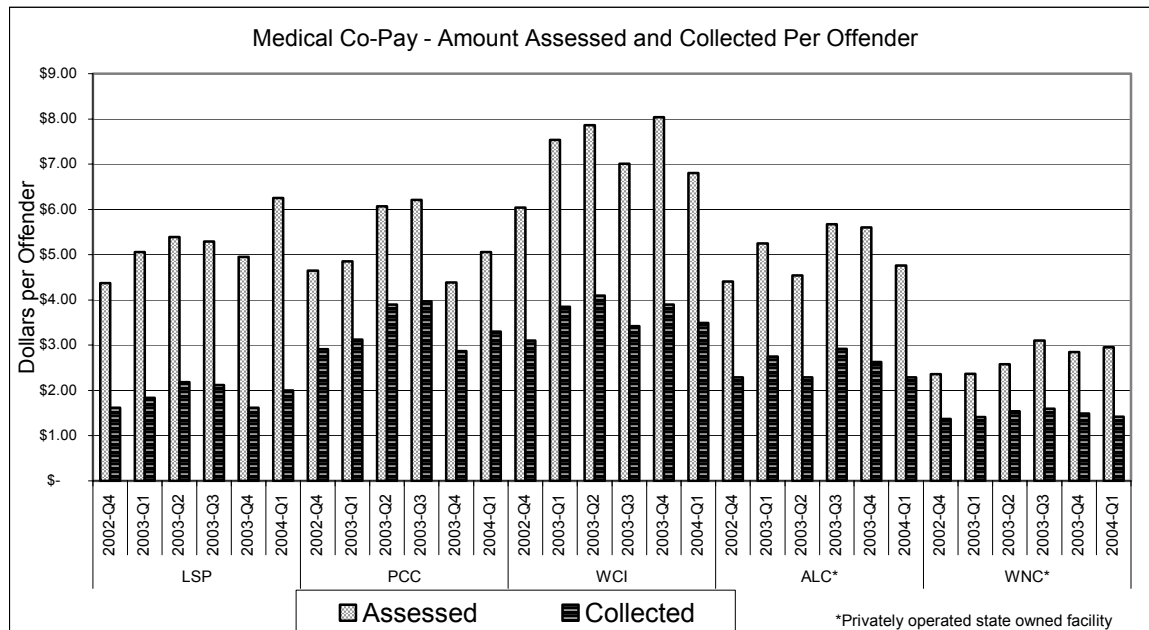
20. ADULT MEDICAL CO-PAYMENTS

Medical co-payments are designed to be an original access fee for the initiation of medical services for an illness or injury. Adult offenders are charged a \$3.00 fee for each self-initiated request for medical, dental, and mental health services, and a \$2.00 fee for each new prescription written and dispensed with the exception of psychotropic medications and medications prescribed for public health reasons.

A.20.a.i.



A.20.a.ii.



21. FOOD SERVICES COST PER DAY

Chart **A.21.** depicts the food cost per offender per day for Q1 of 2004. As established by Department Regulation No. C-06-001, the food cost per offender per day is derived by calculating total monthly food cost divided by the operational capacity of the facility multiplied by the number of days in the month.

WNC's food cost per offender per day includes factors such as labor, maintenance, utilities, security cost, janitorial expenses, etc.

A.21.

